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EXAMPLES  
ON THE  
INTEGRAL CALCULUS.  
FOR  
THE USE OF SCHOOLS, ETC.

BY JAMES HANN,  
OF KING'S COLLEGE.

*Price 1s.*

JOHN WEALE.

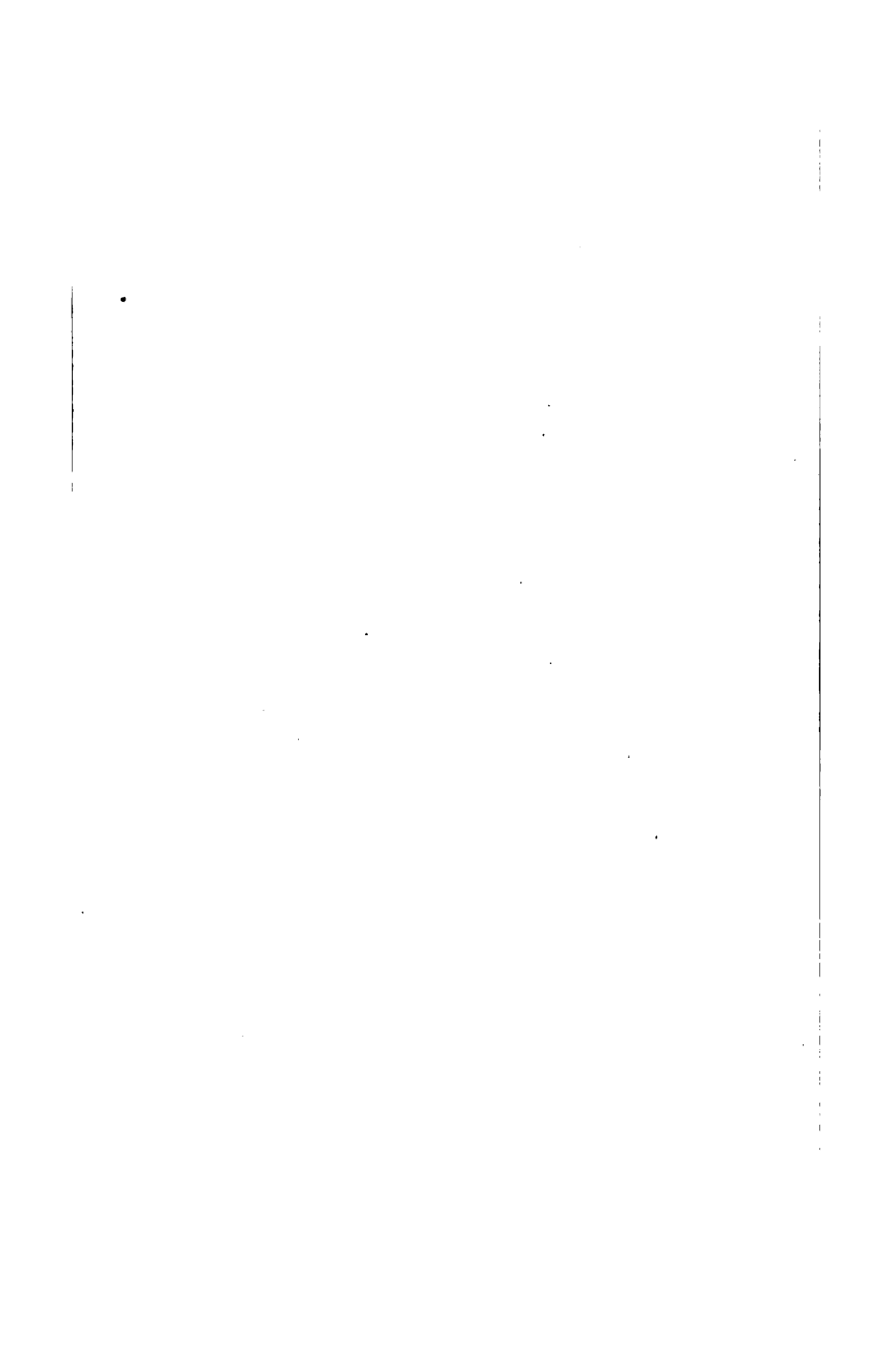
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EXAMPLES  
ON THE  
INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

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LONDON:  
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1850.



LONDON:  
**GEORGE WOODFALL AND SON,**  
ANGEL COURT, SKINNER STREET.

## PREFACE.

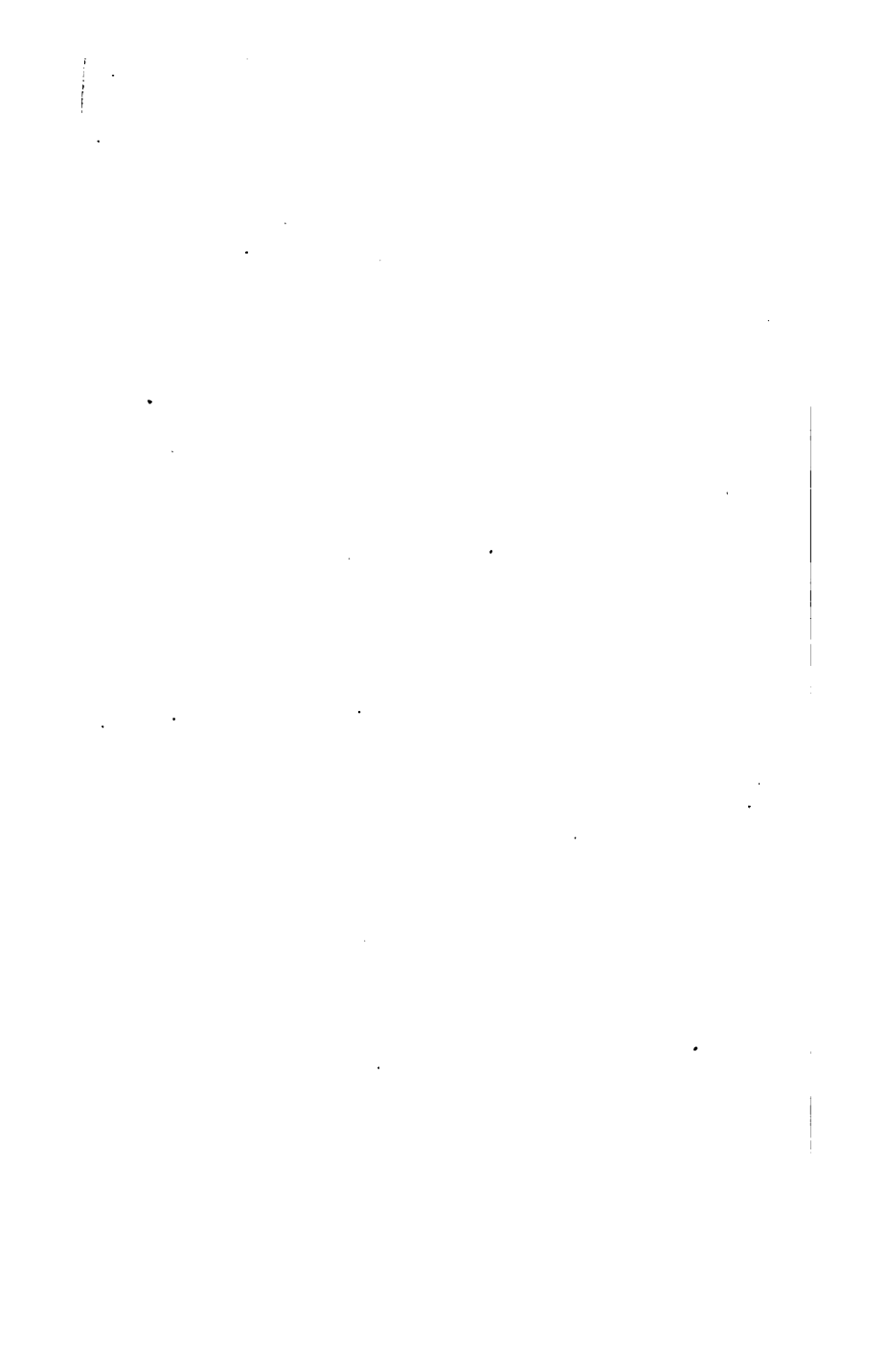
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As this work contains a great number of Integrals fully worked out, the Author hopes that it will considerably facilitate the progress of those who are entering on this branch of study, by showing them almost all the artifices that are used in those branches that come within its scope.

The works that have been consulted are those of Peacock, Gregory, Hall, De Morgan, Young, and various mathematical periodicals; also the excellent little work on the Calculus by Mr. Tate, which, like all the productions of that eminent writer, abounds with useful information, apart from the able manner in which he has treated the first principles.

Where integration by parts is used, the whole process is put down, but the student should endeavour as soon as possible to acquire the facility of running off the quantities without writing down all the intermediate steps.





# EXAMPLES

## ON THE

# INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

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### CHAPTER I.

ELEMENTARY INTEGRALS TO BE COMMITTED TO MEMORY.

$$(1.) \int \frac{dx}{x} = \log x.$$

$$(2.) \int \frac{dx}{a+bx^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{ab}} \tan^{-1} \left( x \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}} \right), \text{ or } \int \frac{dx}{a^2+x^2} \\ = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a}.$$

$$(3.) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a}.$$

$$(4.) \int \frac{-dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \cos^{-1} \frac{x}{a}.$$

$$(5.) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \log \frac{(x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2})}{a}.$$

$$(6.) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} = \text{vers}^{-1} \frac{x}{a}.$$

$$(7.) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm 2ax}} = \log (x \pm a + \sqrt{x^2 \pm 2ax}).$$

$$(8.) \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} = \frac{1}{a} \sec^{-1} \frac{x}{a}.$$

$$(9.) \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{a^2 \pm x^2}} = \frac{1}{a} \log \frac{x}{a + \sqrt{a^2 \pm x^2}}.$$

$$(10.) \int \frac{a dx}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2} \log \left( \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right).$$

$$(11.) \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\log a}.$$

$$(12.) \int e^{ax} dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a}.$$

$$(13.) \int \frac{d\theta}{\sin \theta} = \log \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$(14.) \int \frac{d\theta}{\cos \theta} = \log \tan \left\{ \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right\}$$

$$(15.) \int \frac{d\theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} = \log \tan \theta.$$

*Examples.*

$$(1.) \int \frac{dx}{1 + 5x^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \tan^{-1}(x\sqrt{5}).$$

(2.)  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2(a+bx)}$ . Let  $x = \frac{1}{z}$ , then the integral is reduced to  $\int -\frac{z dz}{az + b} = -\frac{z}{a} + \frac{b}{a^2} \log(ax + b)$   
 $= -\frac{1}{ax} + \frac{b}{a^2} \log \left( \frac{a+bx}{x} \right).$

$$(3.) \int \left\{ \frac{a dx}{x} + \frac{b dx}{x^2} + \frac{c dx}{x^3} + \frac{e dx}{x^4} \right\} = a \log x - \frac{b}{x} - \frac{c}{2x^2} - \frac{e}{3x^3}$$

$$(4.) \int (1+x^2)(1+x)x dx = \int (1+x+x^3+x^5)x dx$$

$$= \int (x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5}.$$

$$(5.) \int \frac{(1+x)^2(1-x)dx}{x^2} = \int \frac{1+x-x^2-x^3dx}{x^2} = \int \left( \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x} - 1 - x \right) dx = \log x - x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x \log x^2 - 2x^2 - x^3 - 2}{2x}.$$

$$(6.) \int \frac{x^4 dx}{x^3 + 1} = \int \left\{ x^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{x^3 + 1} \right\} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} - x + \tan^{-1} x.$$

$$(7.) \int du = \int \frac{x^3 dx}{(x+2)^2}. \text{ Let } x+2=z; dx=dz$$

$$\therefore du = \frac{\{z-2\}^3 dz}{(z)^2} = \frac{(z^3 - 6z^2 + 12z - 8) dz}{z^2}$$

$$= \left( z - 6 + \frac{12}{z} - \frac{8}{z^2} \right) dz, \therefore u = \frac{z^2}{2} - 6z + 12 \log z + \frac{8}{z},$$

$$= \frac{z^3 - 12z^2 + z \cdot \log(z^2) + 16}{2z}$$

$$= \frac{(x+2)^3 - 12(x+2)^2 + (x+2) \log(x-2)^2 + 16}{2(x+2)}.$$

$$(8.) \int \frac{x^5 dx}{x^2 + 1} = \int \left( x^3 - x + \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^2}{2} + \log(\sqrt{x^2 + 1}).$$

$$(9.) \int \frac{5 dx}{2x^4 + 3x^2}. \text{ Let } x = \frac{1}{z}, \text{ then the integral is}$$

$$\text{reduced to } \int \frac{-5 z^2 dz}{2 + 3z^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{15 z^2 dz}{2 + 3z^2} = -\frac{1}{3} \int \left( 5 dz - \frac{10 dz}{3z^2 + 2} \right)$$

B 2

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int \left( \frac{10}{3} \cdot \frac{dz}{3z^2+2} - \frac{5dz}{3} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \left( \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \tan^{-1} \left( \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot z \right) - 5z \right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \left( 5\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \tan^{-1} \left( \sqrt{\frac{3}{2x^2}} \right) - \frac{5}{x} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(10.) \int \frac{x\sqrt{x}dx}{1+\sqrt{x}} &= \int \left( x - \sqrt{x} + 1 - \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} \right) dx \\
&= \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} + x - \int \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{x}}.
\end{aligned}$$

And  $\int \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{x}} =$  (by substituting  $\sqrt{x}=z$ )

$$2 \int \frac{zdz}{1+z} = 2 \int \left( dz - \frac{dz}{1+z} \right),$$

$$= 2z - \log(1+z)^2 = 2\sqrt{x} - \log(1+\sqrt{x})^2;$$

$\therefore$  the integral is  $= \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} + x - 2(x)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \log(1+\sqrt{x})^2$ .

(11.)  $\int \frac{x^2\sqrt{x} \cdot dx}{1+x}$ . Let  $\sqrt{x}=z$ , then  $x=z^2$

$$dx = 2zdz;$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x^2\sqrt{x} \cdot dx}{1+x} = \int \frac{z^5}{1+z^2} \cdot 2zdz = 2 \int \frac{z^6 dz}{1+z^2}$$

$$= 2 \int \left\{ z^4 dz - z^2 dz + dz - \frac{dz}{1+z^2} \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{2z^5}{5} - \frac{2z^3}{3} + 2z - 2 \tan^{-1} z$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2 \tan^{-1} x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (12.) \int \frac{dx}{1+x+x^2} &= \int \frac{dx}{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \\
 &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} \right\} \text{ (an useful integral)} \\
 \int \frac{dx}{a+bx+cx^2} &= \frac{1}{c} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + \frac{b}{c}x + \frac{a}{c}} = 2 \int \frac{d(2cx+b)}{(2cx+b)^2 + (4ac-b^2)} \\
 &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{4ac-b^2}} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{2cx+b}{\sqrt{4ac-b^2}} \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

*Examples for Practice.*

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1.) \int (a+bx) dx &= \frac{(a+bx)^2}{2b}. \\
 (2.) \int x(a+bx^2)^3 dx &= \frac{(a+bx^2)^4}{8b}. \\
 (3.) \int \frac{(a+bx^2+cx^3)(3cx^2+2bx) dx}{4} &= \frac{(a+bx^2+cx^3)^2}{8} \\
 (4.) \int \frac{\{(x+\sqrt{x})(2\sqrt{x}+1)\} dx}{\sqrt{x}} &= (x+\sqrt{x})^2. \\
 (5.) \int_0^o (a+bx)x dx &= \frac{3ab^2+2b^4}{6}. \\
 (6.) \int \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+4}+x) dx}{\sqrt{x^2+4}} &= (x+\sqrt{x^2+4}). \\
 (7.) \int \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+4}+x)^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2+4}} &= \frac{1}{2} (x+\sqrt{x^2+4})^2. \\
 (8.) \int (a+bx^2)^2 \cdot 2xb dx &= \frac{(a+bx^2)^3}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(9.) \int \frac{3dx}{\sqrt{x^2+3}(\sqrt{x^2+3}-x)} = x + \sqrt{x^2+3}.$$

$$(10.) \int \frac{(2x+1)dx}{\sqrt{x^2+x}} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x}}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2\sqrt{x^2+x}.$$

$$(11.) \int \frac{(3x+2)dx}{\sqrt{x+1}} = 2\sqrt{x^3+x^2}.$$

$$(12.) \int \frac{2xdx}{(x^2+1)^3} = -\frac{1}{x^2+1}.$$

$$(13.) \int \frac{dx}{a+bx} = \frac{1}{b} \log \sqrt{a+bx}.$$

$$(14.) \int \frac{(2x+1)dx}{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} = 2\sqrt{x^3+x+1}.$$

$$(15.) \int \frac{\left(x^3 + \frac{3c}{4d}x^2 + \frac{b}{2d}x\right)dx}{\sqrt{a+bx^3+cx^3+dx^4}} = \frac{\sqrt{a+bx^3+cx^3+dx^4}}{2d}.$$

$$(16.) \int \frac{(9x^3+8x^7)dx}{(x^9+x^5)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{5 \cdot (x^9+x^5)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{2}.$$

$$(17.) \int \frac{\left(x^{n-1} + \frac{n-1}{n}x^{n-2}\right)dx}{(x^n+x^{n-1})^{\frac{p}{2}}} = \frac{q \cdot (x^n+x^{n-1})^{\frac{q-p}{2}}}{n \cdot (q-p)}.$$

$$(18.) \int \frac{\left(x + \frac{b}{2c}\right)dx}{\sqrt{a+bx+cx^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{a+bx+cx^2}}{c}.$$

$$(19.) \int \frac{\left(x + \frac{b}{2c}\right)dx}{(a+bx+cx^2)^{\frac{m}{n}}} = \frac{n \cdot (a+bx+cx^2)^{\frac{n-m}{n}}}{(n-m) \cdot 2c}.$$

## CHAPTER II.

## RATIONAL FRACTIONS.

(1.) To integrate  $du = \frac{x dx}{(x+2)(x+3)^2}$ .

$$\text{Let } \frac{x}{(x+2)(x+3)^2} = \frac{A}{(x+3)^2} + \frac{B}{(x+3)} + \frac{P}{(x+2)},$$

$$\therefore x = A(x+2) + B(x+3)(x+2) + P(x+3)^2.$$

Let  $x = -3$ ,

$$\therefore -3 = A(2-3) = -A, \quad \therefore A = 3,$$

$$x - 3(x+2) = B(x+3)(x+2) + P(x+3)^2$$

$$-2(x+3) = B(x+3)(x+2) + P(x+3)^2$$

$$\therefore -2 = B(x+2) + P(x+3).$$

Let  $x = -2$ ,

$$-2 = B(2-3) = -B, \quad \therefore B = 2.$$

Let  $x = -3$ ,

$$-2 = P(3-2) = P, \quad \therefore P = -2,$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{(x+2)(x+3)^2} = \frac{3}{(x+3)^2} + \frac{2}{(x+3)} - \frac{2}{(x+2)},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int \frac{x dx}{(x+2)(x+3)^2} &= \int \frac{3 dx}{(x+3)^2} + 2 \int \frac{dx}{(x+3)} - 2 \int \frac{dx}{(x+2)} \\ &= -\frac{3}{(x+3)} + \log \left( \frac{x+3}{x+2} \right)^2. \end{aligned}$$



(2.) To find  $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x+2)^2(x+4)^2}$ . Let

$$\frac{x^2}{(x+4)^2(x+2)^2} = \frac{A}{(x+4)^2} + \frac{B}{(x+4)} + \frac{C}{(x+2)^2} + \frac{D}{x+2}$$

$$x^2 = A(x+2)^2 + B(x+4)(x+2)^2 + C(x+4)^2 + D(x+2)(x+4)^2.$$

Let  $x+2=0$ ,  $\therefore x=-2$ ,  $x^2=4$ , and  $C(x+4)^2=4C$ ,

$$\therefore 4=4C, \quad \therefore C=1.$$

Let  $x+4=0$ ,  $\therefore x=-4$ ,  $x^2=16$ , and  $A(x+2)^2=4A$ ,

$$\therefore A=4,$$

$$\therefore x^2 - (x+4)^2 - 4(x+2)^2 = -4\{x^2 + 6x + 8\}$$

$$= -4\{(x+2)(x+4)\},$$

$$= B(x+4)(x+2)^2 + D(x+2)(x+4)^2,$$

$$\therefore -4 = B(x+2) + D(x+4).$$

Let  $x=-2$ ,  $\therefore -4=2D$ ,  $\therefore D=-2$ .

Let  $x=-4$ ,  $\therefore -4=-2B$ ,  $\therefore B=2$ .

The fraction reduced becomes, therefore,

$$\frac{4}{(x+4)^2} + \frac{2}{(x+4)} + \frac{1}{(x+2)^2} - \frac{2}{(x+2)};$$

and its integral is, therefore,

$$\int \frac{4dx}{(x+4)^2} + \int \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2} + \log \left( \frac{x+4}{x+2} \right)^2.$$

$$\int \frac{4dx}{(x+4)^2} = \int 4dx(x+4)^{-2};$$

$$= \frac{-4}{(x+4)}.$$

In the same way,

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{-1}{x+2},$$

$$\text{and } -\left\{\frac{4}{x+4} + \frac{1}{x+2}\right\} = -\frac{5x+12}{x^2+6x+8};$$

therefore the complete integral is

$$-\frac{5x+12}{x^2+6x+8} + \log\left(\frac{x+4}{x+2}\right)^2$$

$$(3.) \int \frac{2x dx}{(x^2+1)(x^2+3)}.$$

$$\text{Let } \frac{2x}{(x^2+1)(x^2+3)} = \frac{Ax}{x^2+1} + \frac{Bx}{x^2+3};$$

$$\therefore 2 = A(x^2+3) + B(x^2+1), \therefore A+B=0,$$

$$3A+B=2, \therefore A=1, B=-1,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{2x dx}{(x^2+1)(x^2+3)} &= \int \left( \frac{x dx}{x^2+1} - \frac{x dx}{x^2+3} \right) \\ &= \log \sqrt{\frac{x^2+1}{x^2+3}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(4.) du = \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)}.$$

$$\text{Let } \frac{x^3}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)} = \frac{A}{(x^2+1)} + \frac{B}{(x^2+4)}$$

$$x^3 = A(x^2+4) + B(x^2+1).$$

$$\text{Let } x = \sqrt{-1}, \text{ or } x^2 = -1,$$

$$\therefore -1 = 3A, \therefore A = -\frac{1}{3},$$

$$\therefore x^3 + \frac{1}{3}(x^2+4) = B(x^2+1),$$

$$\therefore \frac{4(x^2+1)}{3} = B(x^2+1), \therefore B = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^3 dx}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)} &= -\frac{1}{3} \int \left\{ \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)} - \int \frac{4dx}{(x^2+4)} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int \left\{ \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)} - \frac{dx}{\left(1+\frac{x^2}{4}\right)} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left\{ 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{2} - \tan^{-1} x \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Or thus, } \int \frac{x^3 dx}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)} &= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{3x^3 dx}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{\{4x^3+4-(x^2+4)\} dx}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int \left( \frac{4dx}{(x^2+4)} - \frac{dx}{x^2+1} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left( 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{2} - \tan^{-1} x \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$(6.) \quad du = \frac{(3x^3+x-2)dx}{(x-1)^3(x^2+1)}.$$

$$\text{Let } \frac{(3x^3 + x - 2)}{(x-1)^3(x^2+1)}$$

$$= \frac{A}{(x-1)^3} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{C}{(x-1)} + \frac{P}{(x^2+1)}$$

$$3x^3 + x - 2 = A(x^2+1) + B(x-1)(x^2+1) + C(x-1)^2(x^2+1) + P(x-1)^3.$$

$$\text{Let } x = 1 \quad \therefore 2 = 2A, \quad \therefore A = 1,$$

$$3x^3 + x - 2 - (x^2+1) = B(x-1)(x^2+1) + C(x-1)^2(x^2+1) + P(x-1)^3,$$

$$\therefore (2x+3)(x-1) = B(x-1)(x^2+1) + C(x-1)^2(x^2+1) + P(x-1)^3,$$

$$\therefore (2x+3) = B(x^2+1) + C(x-1)(x^2+1) + P(x-1)^2.$$

$$\text{Let } x = 1,$$

$$\therefore 5 = 2B, \quad \therefore B = \frac{5}{2},$$

$$2x + 3 - \frac{5}{2}(x^2+1)$$

$$= -\frac{5x^2 - 4x - 1}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{(5x+1)(x-1)}{2} = C(x^2+1)(x-1) + P(x-1)^2$$

$$-\frac{5x+1}{2} = C(x^2+1) + P(x-1); \text{ if } x = 1,$$

$$\therefore -3 = 2C, \quad \therefore C = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$-\frac{5x+1}{2} + \frac{3}{2}(x^2+1) = P(x-1)$$

$$\frac{3x^2 - 5x + 2}{2} = P(x-1)$$

$$\frac{(3x-2)(x-1)}{2} = P(x-1),$$

$$\therefore P = \frac{3x-2}{2} = \left(\frac{3x}{2} - 1\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int \frac{(3x^2 + x - 2)dx}{(x-1)^3(x^2+1)} &= \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^3} + \frac{5}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} \\ &\quad - \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)} + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{x dx}{(x^2+1)} \\ &\quad - \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2(x-1)^2} - \frac{5}{2} \frac{1}{(x-1)} - \frac{3}{2} \log(x-1) \\ &\quad + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{(x^2+1)} - \tan^{-1} x \\ &= -\frac{1}{2(x-1)^2} - \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{3}{2} \log \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{(x-1)} - \tan^{-1} x \end{aligned}$$

$$(6.) \quad du = \frac{(1-x+x^2)dx}{1+x+x^2+x^3} = \frac{(1-x+x^2)dx}{(1+x)(1+x^2)}.$$

$$\text{Let } \frac{1-x+x^2}{(1+x)(1+x^2)} = \frac{A}{(1+x)} + \frac{B}{(1+x^2)},$$

$$\therefore 1-x+x^2 = A(1+x^2) + B(1+x)$$

$$x = -1,$$

$$\text{then } 3 = 2A, \quad \therefore A = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$1-x+x^2 - \frac{3}{2}(1+x^2) = B(1+x)$$

$$= -\frac{x^2+2x+1}{2} = -\frac{(1+x)^2}{2} = B(1+x),$$

$$\therefore B = -\frac{1+x}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{2},$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{(1-x+x^2) dx}{1+x+x^2+x^3}$$

$$= \int \left( \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+x)} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{1+x^2} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( 3 \log(1+x) - \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \log(1+x^2) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \log \frac{(1+x)^3}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \tan^{-1} x \right)$$

$$(7.) du = \frac{dx}{x(1+x)^2(1+x+x^2)}.$$

$$\text{Let } \frac{1}{x(x+1)^2(1+x+x^2)}$$

$$= \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{(1+x)^2} + \frac{C}{(1+x)} + \frac{P}{1+x+x^2},$$

$$\therefore 1 = A(1+x)^2(1+x+x^2) + B(1+x+x^2)x$$

$$+ C(1+x)(1+x+x^2)x + P(1+x)^2x.$$

$$\text{Let } x=0, \quad \therefore A=1,$$

$$1 - (1+x)^2(1+x+x^2)$$

$$= B(1+x+x^2)x + C(1+x)(1+x+x^2)x + P(1+x)^2x$$

$$\therefore -(3+4x+3x^2+x^3) = B(1+x+x^2)$$

$$+ C(1+x)(1+x+x^2) + P(1+x)^2.$$

$$\text{Let } x = -1, \quad \therefore B = -1,$$

$$\therefore -(3 + 4x + 3x^2 + x^3) + (1 + x + x^2) =$$

$$C(1 + x)(1 + x + x^2) + P(1 + x)^2 \text{ or}$$

$$-(2 + 3x + 2x^2 + x^3) = C(1 + x)(1 + x + x^2) + P(1 + x)^2$$

$$-(2 + x + x^2)(1 + x) = C(1 + x)(1 + x + x^2) + P(1 + x)^2$$

$$-(2 + x + x^2) = C(1 + x + x^2) + P(1 + x)$$

$$x = -1, \quad \therefore C = -2,$$

$$-(2 + x + x^2) + 2(1 + x + x^2) = P(1 + x)$$

$$x(1 + x) = P(1 + x), \quad \therefore P = x,$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{x(1+x)^2(1+x+x^2)} =$$

$$\int \left( \frac{dx}{x} - \frac{dx}{(1+x)^2} - \frac{2dx}{(1+x)} + \frac{xdx}{1+x+x^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1+x)} - 2 \log(1+x) + \int \frac{(1+x+2x^2)dx}{x+x^2+x^3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+x} - 2 \log(1+x) +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int dx \left( \frac{2x+3x^2+4x^3}{x^2+x^3+x^4} - \frac{x^2}{x^2+x^3+x^4} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+x} + \log \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x^3+x^4}}{(1+x)^2} - \int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^2+x^3+x^4} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{x^2 dx}{2(x^3 + x^2 + x)} &= \int \frac{2 dx}{4 + 4x + 4x^2} = \int \frac{2 dx}{3 + (2x + 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{dx}{1 + \frac{(2x + 1)^2}{3}}; \text{ let } \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}} = z,\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore dx = \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot dz}{2},$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{dx}{1 + \frac{(2x + 1)^2}{3}} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \int \frac{dz}{1 + z^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \int \frac{dz}{1 + z^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \int \frac{dx}{x(1+x)^2(1+x+x^2)} &= \frac{1}{1+x} + \log \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + x^3 + x^4}}{(1+x)^2} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \frac{2x + 1}{\sqrt{3}}.\end{aligned}$$

Or thus,

$$\begin{aligned}&\frac{1}{x(1+x)^2(1+x+x^2)} \\ &= \frac{1+x+x^2-x-x^2}{x(1+x)^2(1+x+x^2)} = \frac{1}{x(1+x)^2} - \frac{1}{(1+x)(1+x+x^2)} \\ &= \frac{1+x-x}{x(1+x)^2} - \left\{ \frac{1+x+x^2-x-x^2}{(1+x)(1+x+x^2)} \right\}\end{aligned}$$



$$= \frac{1}{x(1+x)} - \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} - \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{x}{(1+x+x^2)}$$

$$= \frac{1+x-x}{x(1+x)} - \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} - \frac{1}{(1+x)} + \frac{x}{1+x+x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{1+x} - \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} + \frac{x}{(1+x+x^2)},$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{x(1+x)^2(1+x+x^2)} =$$

$$\frac{1}{x+1} + \log \left\{ \frac{x}{(x+1)^2} \right\} + \int \frac{x dx}{(1+x+x^2)}.$$

$$\text{And } \int \frac{x dx}{(1+x+x^2)} = \int \left\{ \frac{(x+\frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{2}}{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \right\} dx$$

$$= \log \sqrt{x^2+x+1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} \right),$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{x(1+x)^2(1+x+x^2)} =$$

$$\frac{1}{x+1} + \log \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}{(x+1)^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} \right).$$

$$(8.) \int \frac{dx}{x^3+x^2-x^4-x^5} = \int \frac{dx}{x^3(x+1)^2(x^2+1)(x-1)}.$$

$$\text{Let } \frac{1}{x^3(x+1)^2(x^2+1)(x-1)} =$$

$$\frac{A+Bx}{(x^2+1)} + \frac{C}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{D}{(x+1)} + \frac{E}{(x-1)} + \frac{P}{x^3},$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore 1 &= (A + Bv)(x-1)(x+1)^2x^3 + \\ &C(x^2+1)(x-1)x^3 + D(x^2+1)(x+1)(x-1)x^3 + \\ &E(x^2+1)(x+1)^2x^3 + P(x^2+1)(x+1)^2(x-1).\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Let } x = \sqrt{-1},$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore 1 &= (A+B\sqrt{-1})(1+\sqrt{-1})^2(\sqrt{-1}-1) \times -\sqrt{-1} = \\ &(A+B\sqrt{-1})(2\sqrt{-1}-2) = \\ &2A\sqrt{-1} - 2A - 2\sqrt{-1}B - 2B,\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{ by equating } 2A\sqrt{-1} = 2B\sqrt{-1}, \quad \therefore A = B,$$

$$2A + 2B = -1, \quad \therefore A = B = -\frac{1}{4},$$

$$\therefore 1 + \frac{1}{4}(x+1)^3(x-1)x^3 = \frac{1}{4}(x^7 + 2x^6 - 2x^4 - x^3 + 4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(x^2+1)(x^5 + 2x^4 - x^3 - 4x^2 + 4)$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= (x^2+1)\{C(x-1)x^3 + D(x+1)(x-1)x^3 \\ &+ E(x+1)^2x^3 + P(x+1)^2(x-1)\},\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{4}(x^5 + 2x^4 - x^3 - 4x^2 + 4) =$$

$$\begin{aligned}&C(x-1)x^3 + D(x+1)(x-1)x^3 + E(x+1)^2x^3 \\ &+ P(x+1)^2(x-1).\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Let } x = -1, \quad \therefore \frac{1}{2} = 2C, \quad \therefore C = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{4}(x^5 + 2x^4 - x^3 - 4x^2 + 4 - x^4 + x^3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{4}(x^5 + x^4 - 4x^3 + 4) = \frac{1}{4}(x+1)(x^4 - 4x + 4) \\
 &= (x+1)\{D(x-1)x^3 + E(x+1)x^2 + P(x+1)(x-1)\}, \\
 &\quad \therefore \frac{1}{4}(x^4 - 4x + 4)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= D(x-1)x^3 + E(x+1)x^2 + P(x+1)(x-1).$$

$$\text{Let } x = -1, \quad \therefore \frac{9}{4} = 2D, \quad \therefore D = \frac{9}{8},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \frac{1}{4}(x^4 - 4x + 4) - \frac{9}{8}(x^4 - x^2) &= -\frac{1}{8}(7x^4 - 9x^2 + 8x - 8) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{8}(x+1)(7x^3 - 16x^2 + 16x - 8)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= (x+1)\{Ex^3 + P(x-1)\},$$

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{8}(7x^3 - 16x^2 + 16x - 8) = Ex^3 + P(x-1).$$

$$\text{Let } x = 1, \quad \therefore E = \frac{1}{8},$$

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{8}(8x^3 - 16x^2 + 16x - 8) = P(x-1),$$

$$\therefore -(x-1)(x^3 - x + 1) = P(x-1),$$

$$\therefore P = -(x^2 - x + 1),$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{x^5 + x^4 - 4x^3 - x^2} = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{1+x}{1+x^2}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} + \frac{9}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{x^3},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int \frac{dx}{x^5 + x^7 - x^4 - x^3} = -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1+x}{1+x^2} dx \\
 & \quad + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{(1+x)^2} + \frac{9}{8} \int \frac{dx}{1+x} \\
 & \quad + \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{dx}{x-1} - \int \frac{dx}{x} + \int \frac{dx}{x^2} - \int \frac{dx}{x^3} \\
 & = -\frac{1}{8} \int \frac{2x dx}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x+1)^2} \\
 & \quad + \frac{1}{8} \log(x+1)^9 + \frac{1}{8} \log(x-1) - \log x - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2x^2} \\
 & = \frac{1}{2x^2} - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{8} \log(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{4} \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{(x+1)} \\
 & \quad + \frac{1}{8} \{ \log(x+1)^9 + \log(x-1) - \log x^3 \} \\
 & \quad = \frac{2+2x-4x^2-4x-x^2}{4x^2(1+x)} \\
 & + \frac{1}{8} \{ \log(x+1)^9 + \log(x-1) - \log(1+x^2) - \log x^3 \} \\
 & \quad - \frac{1}{4} \tan^{-1} x = \frac{2-2x-5x^2}{4x^2(1+x)} \\
 & \quad + \log \sqrt[3]{\frac{(x+1)^9(x-1)}{(1+x^2)x^3}} - \frac{1}{4} \tan^{-1} x. \\
 (9.) & \int \frac{(5x-2)dx}{x^3+6x^2+8x} \\
 & \quad \frac{5x-2}{x^3+6x^2+8x} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x+2} + \frac{C}{x+4} \\
 & 5x-2 = A(x+2)(x+4) + Bx(x+4) + Cx(x+2).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Let } x = 0 \quad - 2 = 8A, \therefore A = -\frac{1}{4}.$$

$$x = -2 \quad - 12 = -4B, \therefore B = 3$$

$$x = -4 \quad - 22 = 8C, \therefore C = -\frac{11}{4}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int \frac{(5x-2)dx}{x^3+6x^2+8x} \\ = -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x} + 3 \int \frac{dx}{x+2} - \frac{11}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x+4} \\ = -\frac{1}{4} \log x + \frac{12}{4} \log (x+2) - \frac{11}{4} \log (x+4) \\ = \frac{1}{4} \log \frac{(x+2)^{12}}{x(x+4)^{11}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(10.) \int \frac{(3x+1)dx}{x^3+2x^2+x}$$

$$\frac{3x+1}{x^3+2x^2+x} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{C}{x+1},$$

$$3x+1 = A(x+1)^2 + Bx + Cx(x+1).$$

$$\text{Let } x = 0, \quad 1 = A,$$

$$3x+1-x^2-2x-1 = x(1-x) = Bx + Cx(x+1),$$

$$\therefore 1-x = B + C(x+1).$$

$$\text{Let } x = -1, \quad 2 = B,$$

$$\therefore -(1+x) = C(x+1), \quad \therefore C = -1,$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{(3x+1)dx}{x^3+2x^2+x} = \int \frac{dx}{x} + 2 \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2} - \int \frac{dx}{x+1}$$

$$= \log x - \frac{2}{x+1} - \log(x+1)$$

$$= \log \frac{x}{x+1} - \frac{2}{x+1}.$$

$$(11.) \int \frac{dx}{1+3x+2x^2}$$

$$\text{Let } \frac{1}{1+3x+2x^2} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{2x+1},$$

$$1 = A(2x+1) + B(x+1).$$

$$\text{Let } x = -1 \quad 1 = -A$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{2} \quad 1 = +\frac{B}{2} \quad B = 2,$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{1+3x+2x^2} = -\int \frac{dx}{x+1} + \int \frac{2dx}{2x+1}$$

$$= -\log(x+1) + \log(2x+1) = \log \frac{2x+1}{x+1}.$$

$$(12.) \int \frac{x dx}{(x-2)(x+3)^2}$$

$$\text{Let } \frac{x}{(x-2)(x+3)^2} = \frac{A}{(x+3)^2} + \frac{B}{x+3} + \frac{C}{x-2},$$

$$x = A(x-2) + (x+3)\{B(x-2) + C(x+3)\}.$$

$$\text{Let } x = -3, \quad \therefore -3 = -5A, \quad A = \frac{3}{5},$$

$$\therefore \frac{5x-3x+6}{5} = \frac{2(x+3)}{5}$$

$$= (x+3)\{B(x-2) + C(x+3)\}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{5} = B(x-2) + C(x+3).$$

$$\text{Let } x = -3; \quad \frac{2}{5} = -5B, \therefore B = -\frac{2}{25}.$$

$$x = 2; \quad \frac{2}{5} = 5C, \therefore C = \frac{2}{25}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \therefore \int \frac{x \, dx}{(x-2)(x+3)^2} \\ &= \frac{3}{5} \int \frac{dx}{(x+3)^2} - \frac{2}{25} \int \frac{dx}{x+3} + \frac{2}{25} \int \frac{dx}{x-2} \\ &= -\frac{3}{5} \frac{1}{x+3} - \frac{2}{25} \log(x+3) + \frac{2}{25} \log(x-2) \\ &= \frac{2}{25} \log \frac{x-2}{x+3} - \frac{3}{5} \frac{1}{x+3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(13.) \int \frac{(x^3 + 3x + 1) \, dx}{x^3 + x^2 - 2x}$$

$$\text{Let } \frac{x^3 + 3x + 1}{x^3 + x^2 - 2x} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{C}{x+2},$$

$$x^3 + 3x + 1 = A(x-1)(x+2) + Bx(x+2) + Cx(x-1)$$

$$\text{Let } x = 0 \quad 1 = -2A, \therefore A = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = 1 \quad 5 = 3B, \therefore B = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$x = -2 \quad -1 = 6C, \therefore C = -\frac{1}{6},$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \therefore \int \frac{(x^3 + 3x + 1) \, dx}{x^3 + x^2 - 2x} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x} + \frac{5}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x-1} - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{dx}{x+2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \log x + \frac{5}{3} \log (x-1) - \frac{1}{6} \log (x+2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \log \frac{(x-1)^5}{\sqrt{x^4 + 2x^3}}$$

$$(14.) \int \frac{x dx}{(x+1)(x+2)(x^2+1)}$$

$$\text{Let } \frac{x}{(x+1)(x+2)(x^2+1)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x+2} + \frac{P}{x^2+1}$$

$$x = A(x+2)(x^2+1) + B(x+1)(x^2+1) + P(x+1)(x+2).$$

$$\text{Let } x = -1; \quad -1 = 2A, \quad \therefore A = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = -2; \quad -2 = -5B, \quad \therefore B = +\frac{2}{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x + \frac{x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 2}{2} - \frac{2x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x + 2}{5} \\ = \frac{x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 6}{10} = P(x+1)(x+2), \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore P = \frac{x+3}{10},$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x dx}{(x+1)(x+2)(x^2+1)}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x+1} + \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{dx}{x+2} + \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{x+3}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \log (x+1) + \frac{2}{5} \log (x+2) + \frac{1}{20} \log (x^2+1)$$

$$+ \frac{3}{10} \tan^{-1} x,$$



$$= \log \frac{(x^2 + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} (x + 2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt{x + 1}} + \frac{3}{10} \tan^{-1} x,$$

$$(15.) \int \frac{dx}{x^4 + 4x + 3}$$

$$\text{Let } \frac{1}{x^4 + 4x + 3} = \frac{A}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{Mx+N}{x^2-2x+3}$$

$$1 = A(x^2 - 2x + 3) + B(x+1)(x^2 - 2x + 3) + (Mx+N)(x+1)^2.$$

$$\text{Let } x = -1; \quad 1 = 6A \quad \therefore A = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{6 - x^2 + 2x - 3}{6} &= -\frac{(x^2 - 2x - 3)}{6} = -\frac{(x+1)(x-3)}{6} \\ &= B(x+1)(x^2 - 2x + 3) + (Mx+N)(x+1)^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore -\frac{x-3}{6} = B(x^2 - 2x + 3) + (Mx+N)(x+1).$$

$$\text{Let } x = -1; \quad \frac{2}{3} = 6B \quad \therefore B = \frac{1}{9},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{-9x + 27 - 6x^2 + 12x - 18}{54} \\ = \frac{-(2x^2 - x - 3)}{18} = (Mx+N)(x+1) \\ Mx+N = \frac{3-2x}{18}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \therefore \int \frac{dx}{x^4 + 4x + 3} = \\
 & \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)} = + \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{dx}{x+1} + \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 2x + 3} \\
 & \quad - \frac{1}{9} \int \frac{x dx}{x^2 - 2x + 3} \\
 & = -\frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{9} \log(x+1) - \frac{1}{18} \log(x^2 - 2x + 3) \\
 & \quad + \left(\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{9}\right) \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 2x + 3} \\
 & = -\frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{9} \log \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 3}} \\
 & \quad + \frac{1}{18\sqrt{2}} \tan^{-1} \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}}. \\
 (16.) \int \frac{dx}{x(1+x^3)} &= \left(\text{putting } \frac{1}{z} = x\right) - \int \frac{z^4}{z^3 + 1} \cdot \frac{dz}{z^2} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{3z^2 dz}{z^3 + 1} = -\frac{1}{3} \log(z^3 + 1) = \frac{1}{3} \log \frac{x^3}{x^3 + 1} \\
 &= \log \sqrt[3]{\frac{x^3}{x^3 + 1}}. \\
 (17.) \int \frac{dx}{x(1+x^4)} &= \left(\text{putting } \frac{1}{z} = x\right) - \int \frac{z^5 dz}{z^4 + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{z^2} \\
 &= -\int \frac{z^3 dz}{z^4 + 1} = -\frac{1}{4} \log(z^4 + 1) = \log \sqrt[4]{\frac{x^4}{x^4 + 1}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (18.) \int \frac{dx}{x^4(a+bx^3)} &= \left( \text{if } \frac{1}{z} = x \right) - \int \frac{z^7}{az^3+b} \cdot \frac{dz}{z^2} \\
 &= - \int \frac{z^5 dz}{az^3+b} = - \int \frac{z^2 dz}{a} - \frac{b}{a^2} \int \frac{az^2 dz}{az^3+b} \\
 &= - \frac{z^3}{3a} + \frac{b}{3a^2} \log (az^3+b) \\
 &= - \frac{1}{3ax^3} + \frac{b}{3a^2} \log \left( \frac{a+bx^3}{x^3} \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (19.) \int \frac{dx}{x(1+x^3)^2}, \quad \text{Let } x = \frac{1}{z}, \quad dx = -\frac{1}{z^2} dz \\
 \therefore \int \frac{dx}{x(1+x^3)^2} &= - \int \frac{z^7}{(z^3+1)^2} \frac{dz}{z^2} = - \int \frac{z^5 dz}{(z^3+1)^2} \\
 &= - \int \frac{z^2 dz}{(z^3+1)} + \int \frac{z^2 dz}{(z^3+1)^2} \\
 &= - \frac{1}{3} \log (z^3+1) - \frac{1}{3(z^3+1)} \\
 &= - \sqrt[3]{\frac{z^3+1}{x^3}} - \frac{x^3}{3(x^3+1)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

The following method of doing the last four integrals is very simple, and can be often used with advantage.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int \frac{dx}{x(x^3+1)} \\
 \frac{1}{x(x^3+1)} &= \frac{(1+x^3)-x^3}{x(x^3+1)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x^2}{x^3+1}, \\
 \therefore \int \frac{dx}{x(x^3+1)} &= \log x - \frac{1}{3} \log (x^3+1) \\
 &= \log \sqrt[3]{\frac{x^3}{x^3+1}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

And  $\int \frac{dx}{x(1+x^4)}$  may be found in a similar manner

$$\frac{1}{x(1+x^4)} = \frac{(1+x^4) - x^4}{x(1+x^4)} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x^3}{(1+x^4)},$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{x(1+x^4)} = \log \sqrt[4]{\frac{x^4}{x^4+1}}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^4(a+bx^3)}$$

Here  $\frac{1}{x^4(a+bx^3)} = \frac{1}{a} \left( \frac{a+bx^3-bx^3}{x^4(a+bx^3)} \right)$

$$= \frac{1}{ax^4} - \frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{x(a+bx^3)}$$

$$\frac{1}{x(a+bx^3)} = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{a+bx^3-bx^3}{x(a+bx^3)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{ax} - \frac{bx^3}{a(a+bx^3)}.$$

Therefore, the original quantity is reduced to

$$\frac{1}{ax^4} - \frac{b}{a^2x} + \frac{b^2}{a^2} \cdot \frac{x^3}{(a+bx^3)},$$

and its integral is  $-\frac{1}{3ax^3} + \frac{b}{3a^2} \log \left( \frac{a+bx^3}{x^3} \right)$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x(1+x^3)^2}.$$

$$\frac{1}{x(1+x^3)^2} = \frac{(1+x^3) - x^3}{x(1+x^3)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x(1+x^3)} - \frac{x^3}{(1+x^3)^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x(1+x^3)} = \frac{1+x^3-x^3}{x(1+x^3)} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x^3}{x^3+1}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Therefore } & \frac{1}{x(1+x^3)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x^2}{x^3+1} - \frac{x^2}{(x^3+1)^2}; \end{aligned}$$

and the integral required is therefore

$$\log \sqrt[3]{\frac{x^3}{x^3+1}} + \frac{1}{3(x^3+1)}.$$

$$(20.) \int \frac{dx}{x^5-1}.$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^5-1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \left\{ \frac{dx}{x^3-1} - \frac{dx}{x^3+1} \right\},$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^3-1} = \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)(x^2+x+1)}.$$

$$\text{Let } \frac{1}{x^3-1} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+x+1},$$

$$1 = A(x^2+x+1) + Bx + C(x-1).$$

$$\text{Let } x^2+x+1=0, \text{ or } x = \frac{\sqrt{-3}-1}{2}.$$

$$1 = \left( \frac{B\sqrt{-3}-B}{2} + C \right) \left( \frac{\sqrt{-3}-3}{2} \right),$$

$$\therefore 4 = (2C-4B)\sqrt{-3} - 6C,$$

$$\therefore C = -\frac{2}{3}, \quad B = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

$$\text{Let } x=1, \therefore 1=3A, \quad A=\frac{1}{3}.$$

∴ the integral is reduced to

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{3} \int \left\{ \frac{dx}{x-1} - \frac{(x+2)dx}{x^2+x+1} \right\} \\ & \int \frac{dx}{x-1} = \log(x-1). \\ & \int \frac{(x+2)dx}{x^2+x+1} = \left( \text{if } x = z - \frac{1}{2} \right) \int \frac{\left( z - \frac{1}{2} + 2 \right) dz}{\left( z^2 + \frac{3}{4} \right)} \\ & = \int \frac{\left( z + \frac{3}{2} \right) dz}{z^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \\ & = \log \sqrt{z^2 + \frac{3}{4}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \frac{2z}{\sqrt{3}} \\ & = \log \sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right). \\ \therefore \int \frac{dx}{x^3-1} &= \frac{1}{3} \log(x-1) - \frac{1}{3} \log \sqrt{x^2+x+1} \\ & \quad - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

And in a similar manner it may be shown that

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x^3+1} &= \frac{1}{3} \log(x+1) - \frac{1}{3} \log \sqrt{x^2-x+1} \\ & \quad + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} \right). \\ \therefore \int \frac{dx}{x^3-1} &= \frac{1}{6} \log \left( \frac{x-1}{x+1} \sqrt{\frac{x^2-x+1}{x^2+x+1}} \right) \\ & \quad - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \left\{ \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

But these inverse tangents together are equal to

$$\tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\frac{4x}{\sqrt{3}}}{1 - \left( \frac{4x^3 - 1}{3} \right)} \right) = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x\sqrt{3}}{1 - x^3} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int \frac{dx}{x^3 - 1} &= \frac{1}{6} \log \left( \frac{x-1}{x+1} \sqrt{\frac{x^2-x+1}{x^3+x+1}} \right) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x\sqrt{3}}{1-x^3} \right), \end{aligned}$$

$$(21.) \int \frac{x^5 dx}{(x^3 + 1)^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x^5}{(x^3 + 1)^3} &= \frac{(1 + x^3)x^2 - x^3}{(x^3 + 1)^3} \\ &= \frac{x^2}{(x^3 + 1)^3} - \frac{x^3}{(x^3 + 1)^3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{And } \frac{x^3}{(x^3 + 1)^3} &= \frac{x(x^3 + 1) - x}{(x^3 + 1)^3} \\ &= \frac{x}{x^3 + 1} - \frac{x}{(x^3 + 1)^3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Also } \frac{x^2}{(1 + x^3)^3} &= \frac{x(x^3 + 1) - x}{(x^3 + 1)^3} \\ &= \frac{x}{(x^3 + 1)^3} - \frac{x}{(x^3 + 1)^3}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{x^5}{(x^3 + 1)^3} &= \frac{x^2}{(x^3 + 1)^3} - \frac{x^3}{(x^3 + 1)^3} \\ &= \frac{x}{x^3 + 1} - \frac{2x}{(x^3 + 1)^3} + \frac{x}{(x^3 + 1)^3}; \end{aligned}$$

and the integral required is therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \log \sqrt{x^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{4(x^2 + 1)^2} \\ = \frac{4x^3 + 3}{4(x^2 + 1)^2} + \log \sqrt{x^2 + 1}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(22.) \int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^4 + 1},$$

$$(x^m + 1) = \left( x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{\pi}{m} + 1 \right) \left( x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{3\pi}{m} + 1 \right) \dots$$

continued to the factor  $\left( x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{m-1}{m} \pi + 1 \right)$  when  $m$  is an even number.

This gives

$$(x^4 + 1) = \left( x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + 1 \right) \left( x^2 - 2x \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + 1 \right),$$

$$\text{or } (x^4 + 1) = (x^2 - x\sqrt{2} + 1)(x^2 + x\sqrt{2} + 1).$$

$$\text{Since, } \frac{\pi}{4} = 45^\circ \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} = -\sin \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

Assume therefore

$$\frac{x^2}{x^4 + 1} = \frac{Ax + B}{x^2 - x\sqrt{2} + 1} + \frac{Cx + D}{x^2 + x\sqrt{2} + 1};$$

$$\therefore x^2 = (Ax + B)(x^2 + x\sqrt{2} + 1) + (Cx + D)(x^2 - x\sqrt{2} + 1).$$

$$\text{If } x^2 + x\sqrt{2} + 1 = 0, \quad x = \frac{\sqrt{-1} - 1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (1.)$$

$$\text{If } x^2 - x\sqrt{2} + 1 = 0, \quad x = \frac{\sqrt{-1} + 1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (2.)$$



Making (1) our supposition, we have

$$x^2 = -\frac{2\sqrt{-1}}{2} = -\sqrt{-1} = \frac{C\sqrt{-1} - C}{\sqrt{2}} + D \cdot (2 - 2\sqrt{-1}),$$

$$\text{or, } -\sqrt{-1} = \frac{2C\sqrt{-1}}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{2C\sqrt{-1}}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{2C}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{2C}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$+ 2D - 2D\sqrt{-1} \cdot \sqrt{-1} = \left\{ \frac{4C}{\sqrt{2}} - 2D \right\} \sqrt{-1} + 2D,$$

$$\therefore D=0 \quad C = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}.$$

Now making (2) our supposition, we have

$$x^2 = \sqrt{-1} = \left\{ \left( \frac{A\sqrt{-1} + A}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + B \right\} (2 + 2\sqrt{-1}),$$

= (by reduction, as in the preceding case,)

$$\left\{ \frac{4A}{\sqrt{2}} + 2B \right\} \sqrt{-1} + 2B, \quad \therefore B=0, \quad A = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}.$$

The quantity under consideration is now reduced to

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \frac{x}{x^2 - x\sqrt{2} + 1} - \frac{x}{x^2 + x\sqrt{2} + 1} \right\}.$$

The integrals of  $\frac{x}{x^2 - x\sqrt{2} + 1}$  and  $\frac{x}{x^2 + x\sqrt{2} + 1}$  now remain to be found. They can both be included in the general

case  $\frac{x}{x^2 \pm x\sqrt{2} + 1},$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x dx}{x^2 \pm x\sqrt{2} + 1} &= \left( \text{if } x = z \mp \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \int \frac{\left( z \mp \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) dz}{z^2 + \frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \log \sqrt{z^2 + \frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mp \tan^{-1}(x\sqrt{2}). \quad \text{This gives } \int \frac{x \, dx}{x^2 - x\sqrt{2} + 1} \\
 & = \log \sqrt{(x^2 - x\sqrt{2} + 1)} + \tan^{-1}(x\sqrt{2} - 1), \\
 & \int \frac{x \, dx}{x^2 + x\sqrt{2} + 1} = \log \sqrt{(x^2 + x\sqrt{2} + 1)} \\
 & - \tan^{-1}(x\sqrt{2} + 1), \quad \therefore 2\sqrt{2} \int \frac{x^2}{x^4 + 1} = \\
 & \log \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - x\sqrt{2} + 1}{x^2 + x\sqrt{2} + 1}} + \tan^{-1}(x\sqrt{2} - 1) \\
 & \quad + \tan^{-1}(x\sqrt{2} + 1).
 \end{aligned}$$

And these inverse tangents may be reduced thus:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \tan^{-1}(x\sqrt{2} - 1) + \tan^{-1}(x\sqrt{2} + 1) \\
 & = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x\sqrt{2} - 1 + x\sqrt{2} + 1}{1 - (x\sqrt{2} - 1)(x\sqrt{2} + 1)} \right) \\
 & = \tan^{-1} \frac{2x\sqrt{2}}{1 - (2x^2 - 1)} = \tan^{-1} \frac{2x\sqrt{2}}{2(1 - x^2)} = \tan^{-1} \frac{x\sqrt{2}}{(1 - x^2)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^4 + 1} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \log \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - x\sqrt{2} + 1}{x^2 + x\sqrt{2} + 1}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{x\sqrt{2}}{1 - x^2} \right\}.$$

$$(23.) \int \frac{x^5 dx}{x^3 + 1}$$

$$\frac{x^5}{x^3 + 1} = x^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{x^3 + 1}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^3 + 1} = \frac{A}{x + 1} + \frac{Bx + C}{x^2 - x + 1},$$

$$\therefore 1 = A(x^2 - x + 1) + Bx + C(x + 1)$$

$$x = -1, \quad \therefore 1 = 3A, \quad \therefore A = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{3 - (x^2 - x + 1)}{x + 1} &= -\frac{x^2 + x + 2}{x + 1} \\ &= -\frac{x^2 - x + 2x + 2}{(x + 1)} = -x + 2 = Bx + C, \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{x^3 + 1} = \frac{1}{3(x + 1)} + \frac{2 - x}{x^2 - x + 1}$$

$$\int \frac{(2 - x)dx}{x^3 - x + 1} = \left( \text{if } x = z + \frac{1}{2} \right) \int \frac{\left\{ 2 - \left( z + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} dz}{z^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{3}{2} dz}{z^2 + \frac{3}{4}} - \int \frac{z dz}{z^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{2z}{\sqrt{3}} \right) - \log \sqrt{z^2 + \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) - \log \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1},$$

$$\text{and } \int \frac{dx}{3(x + 1)} = \frac{1}{3} \log(x + 1),$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{x^3 + 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) +$$

$$\log \frac{\sqrt[3]{x + 1}}{\sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}}.$$

$$\text{Also, } \int x^3 dx = \frac{x^4}{4}, \quad \int dx = x,$$

therefore the original integral is

$$\frac{x^4}{4} - x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right\} + \log \frac{\sqrt[3]{x+1}}{\sqrt{x^2-x+1}}$$

The method of integrating by parts is used to great advantage in many integrals, which is as follows:—

$$d(pq) = p dq + q dp,$$

$$\therefore p dq = d(pq) - q dp$$

$$\int p dq = pq - \int q dp \dots\dots(1);$$

or by using differential coefficients

$$\int p \frac{dq}{dx} = pq - \int q \frac{dp}{dx} \dots\dots(2).$$

In the following examples we shall sometimes use (1) and sometimes (2).

When integrals are of the form of  $\int x^{n-1} (a + bx^n)^{\frac{p}{q}} dx$ ,

they can be rationalized by assuming  $a + bx^n = z^q$  when

$\frac{m}{n}$  or  $\frac{m}{n} + \frac{p}{q}$  is an integer. If  $\frac{m}{n}$  be a fraction assume  $a + bx^n = x^n z^q$ ,  
 $= x^n z^q$ .

## CHAPTER III.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1.) \quad \int x dx \sqrt{a+x} &= \int dx (a+x-a) \sqrt{a+x} \\
 &= \int dx (a+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} - a \int dx \sqrt{a+x} \\
 &= \frac{2}{5} (a+x)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2a}{3} (a+x)^{\frac{3}{2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.) \quad \frac{du}{dx} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x}} = \frac{\sqrt{x+a} - \sqrt{x}}{a}, \\
 \therefore u &= \frac{2}{3a} (x+a)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{3a} x^{\frac{3}{2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3.) \quad \frac{du}{dx} &= (a-x)(b-x)^{\frac{m}{n}} = (b-x+a-b)(b-x)^{\frac{m}{n}} \\
 &= (b-x)^{\frac{m}{n}+1} + (a-b)(b-x)^{\frac{m}{n}}, \\
 \therefore u &= -\frac{n(b-x)^{\frac{m}{n}+2}}{m+2n} - \frac{n(a-b)(b-x)^{\frac{m}{n}+1}}{m+n}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.) \quad \frac{du}{dx} &= (x^2 + a) \sqrt{x^2 + 4a} \\
 &= (x^2 + 4a - 3a) \sqrt{x^2 + 4a} \\
 &= (x^2 + 4a)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 3a \sqrt{x^2 + 4a}.
 \end{aligned}$$

To integrate  $(x^2 + 4a)^{\frac{3}{2}}$  (integrating by parts).

$$\text{Let } p = (x^2 + 4a)^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad \frac{dq}{dx} = 1$$

$$\frac{dp}{dx} = 3x(x^2 + 4a)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad q = x,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \int dx(x^2 + 4a)^{\frac{3}{2}} &= x(x^2 + 4a)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 3 \int x^2 dx (x^2 + 4a)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= x(x^2 + 4a)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 3 \int dx(x^2 + 4a)^{\frac{3}{2}} + 12a \int dx(x^2 + 4a)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \\
 \therefore \int dx(x^2 + 4a)^{\frac{3}{2}} &= \frac{x}{4}(x^2 + 4a)^{\frac{3}{2}} + 3a \int dx(x^2 + 4a)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \\
 \therefore u &= \frac{x}{4}(x^2 + 4a)^{\frac{3}{2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(5.) \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x+a}}. \quad \text{Let } a + x = z^2$$

$$\frac{du}{dz} = \frac{du}{dx} \frac{dx}{dz} = \frac{1}{(z^2 - a)z} \cdot 2z = \frac{2}{z^2 - a}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \left\{ \frac{1}{z - \sqrt{a}} - \frac{1}{z + \sqrt{a}} \right\}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \log \frac{z - \sqrt{a}}{z + \sqrt{a}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \log \frac{z^2 - a}{(z + \sqrt{a})^2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{a}} \log \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{a+x} + \sqrt{a}}.$$

$$(6.) \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\sqrt{a+bx^3}}{x}. \quad \text{Let } a+bx^3 = z^2,$$

$$x = \left( \frac{z^2 - a}{b} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}, \quad \frac{dx}{dz} = \frac{1}{b^{\frac{1}{3}}} \cdot \frac{2z}{3(z^2 - a)^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

$$\frac{du}{dz} = \frac{du}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dz} = \frac{b^{\frac{1}{3}} z}{(z^2 - a)^{\frac{2}{3}}} \cdot \frac{2z}{3b^{\frac{1}{3}} (z^2 - a)^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

$$= \frac{2z^2}{3(z^2 - a)} = \frac{2}{3} \left\{ 1 + \frac{a}{z^2 - a} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\sqrt{a}}{2} \left( \frac{1}{z - \sqrt{a}} - \frac{1}{z + \sqrt{a}} \right) \right\},$$

$$\therefore u = \frac{2z}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{a}}{2} \log \frac{z + \sqrt{a}}{z - \sqrt{a}}$$

$$= \frac{2z}{3} - \frac{2\sqrt{a}}{3} \log \frac{z + \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{z^2 - a}}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{a+bx^3}}{3} - \frac{2\sqrt{a}}{3} \log \frac{\sqrt{a+bx^3} + \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{bx^3}}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{a+bx^3}}{3} - \frac{2\sqrt{a}}{3} \log \frac{\sqrt{b+a x^3} + \sqrt{a x^3}}{\sqrt{b}}.$$

$$(7.) \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1+x^2}{(1-x^2)\sqrt{1+x^4}} = \frac{\frac{1}{x^2} + 1}{\left(\frac{1}{x} - x\right)\sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} + x^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{x^2} + 1}{\left(\frac{1}{x} - x\right)\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{x} - x\right)^2 + 2}},$$

$$= \frac{-dz}{z\sqrt{z^2 + 2}} \left( \text{if } \frac{1}{x} - x = z \right),$$

$$\therefore u = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log \left\{ \frac{z}{\sqrt{z^2 + 2} + \sqrt{2}} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{z^2 + 2} + \sqrt{2}}{z} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log \frac{\sqrt{2x} + \sqrt{1+x^4}}{1-x^2}.$$

$$(8.) \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}}}$$

$$= \log \left\{ \sqrt{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} + x + \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

$$= \log \{ 2\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + 2x + 1 \} + C.$$

$$(9.) \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}}$$



$$= \sin^{-1} \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}} = \sin^{-1} \frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{5}}.$$

$$(10.) \int \frac{dx}{(1+x)\sqrt{1-x}} \quad \text{Let } 1-x=z^2,$$

$$x = 1 - z^2 \quad dx = -2z dz$$

$$1+x = 2-z^2$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(1+x)\sqrt{1-x}} = -2 \int \frac{dz}{2-z^2}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{2\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{2+z}} + \int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{2-z}} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log \frac{\sqrt{2-z}}{\sqrt{2+z}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log \frac{2+z^2-2\sqrt{2}z}{2-z^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log \frac{3-x-2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{1-x}}{1+x}.$$

$$(11.) \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1+x+x^2}} \quad \text{Let } x = \frac{1}{z} \quad dx = -\frac{dz}{z^2}$$

$$= - \int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{1+z+z^2}} = - \int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{(z+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}}}$$

$$= - \log \left\{ \sqrt{1+z+z^2} + z + \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

$$= - \log \left\{ \frac{2\sqrt{1+x+x^2} + 2+x}{x} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \log \frac{x}{2\sqrt{1+x+x^2}+2+x} \\
 &= \log \frac{x(2+x-2\sqrt{1+x+x^2})}{4+4x+x^2-4-4x-4x^2} \\
 &= \log \frac{2+x-2\sqrt{1+x+x^2}}{-3x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (12.) \quad \frac{du}{dx} &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^4-x^4}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\frac{d(x^2)}{dx}}{\sqrt{a^4-(x^2)^2}}, \\
 \therefore u &= \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x^2}{a^2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (13.) \quad \frac{du}{dx} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-x)(x+2)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x-x^2}} \\
 &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{9-(2x+1)^2}}, \\
 \therefore u &= \sin^{-1} \frac{2x+1}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (14.) \quad \frac{du}{dx} &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{(x^2-a^2)(b^2-x^2)}} \\
 &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{b^2-a^2-(x^2-a^2)}}, \\
 \therefore u &= \sin^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{x^2-a^2}{b^2-a^2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(15.) \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-a^2}\sqrt{b^2-x^2}}$$

$$\text{Let } x = \frac{1}{z} \quad \frac{dx}{dz} = -\frac{1}{z^2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{du}{dz} &= \frac{du}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dz} = \frac{z^3}{\sqrt{1-a^2x^2} \sqrt{b^2x^2-1}} \cdot -\frac{1}{z^2} \\ &= -\frac{a^2z}{\sqrt{1-a^2x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{a^2 \cdot \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{1-\frac{a^2}{b^2}-(1-a^2x^2)}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore u = \frac{1}{ab} \sin^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1-a^2x^2}{1-\frac{a^2}{b^2}} \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{ab} \sin^{-1} \frac{b}{x} \sqrt{\frac{x^2-a^2}{b^2-a^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (16.) \quad \frac{du}{dx} &= \frac{1}{(1+x)\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{(1+x)\sqrt{2(1+x)-(1+x)^2}} \\ &= \frac{(1+x)^{-1}}{\sqrt{2(1+x)^{-1}-1}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore u &= -\sqrt{2(1+x)^{-1}-1} \\ &= -\sqrt{\frac{2}{1+x}-1} = -\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (17.) \quad \frac{du}{dx} &= \frac{x}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ &= \frac{x}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{2(1+x^2)-(1+x^2)^2}} = \frac{x(1+x^2)^{-2}}{\sqrt{2(1+x^2)^{-1}-1}}, \\ \therefore u &= -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2(1+x^2)^{-1}-1} = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(18.) \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})^{\frac{n}{m}}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$= \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} + 1 \right) (x + \sqrt{1+x^2})^{\frac{n}{m}-1},$$

$$\therefore u = \frac{n}{m} (x + \sqrt{1+x^2})^{\frac{n}{m}}.$$

$$(19.) \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{(1+x)\sqrt{1+x-x^2}}.$$

$$\text{Let } 1+x = z, \quad x^2 = (z-1)^2,$$

$$\frac{du}{dz} = \frac{du}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dz} = \frac{1}{z\sqrt{z-(z-1)^2}} = \frac{1}{z\sqrt{3z-z^2-1}}.$$

$$\text{Let } z = \frac{1}{v}, \quad \frac{dz}{dv} = -\frac{1}{v^2}$$

$$\frac{du}{dv} = \frac{du}{dz} \cdot \frac{dz}{dv} = -\frac{1}{v^2} \frac{v^2}{\sqrt{3v-1-v^2}}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4} - \left(\frac{3}{2} - v\right)^2}},$$

$$\therefore u = -\sin^{-1} \frac{\frac{3}{2} - v}{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}} = -\sin^{-1} \frac{3-2v}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= -\sin^{-1} \frac{3x-2}{\sqrt{5}x} = -\sin^{-1} \frac{3x+1}{\sqrt{5}(x+1)}.$$

$$= \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{3x+1}{2\sqrt{1+x-x^2}} \right).$$

$$(20.) \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{(x+b)\sqrt{x+a}}$$

$$\text{Let } x+a=z^2 \quad \frac{dx}{dz} = 2z,$$

$$\frac{du}{dz} = \frac{du}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dz} = \frac{1}{(z^2-a+b)z} \cdot 2z = \frac{2}{z^2+b-a},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore u &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{b-a}} \tan^{-1} \frac{z}{\sqrt{b-a}} \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{b-a}} \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{x+a}{b-a}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (21.) \quad \frac{du}{dx} &= \frac{1}{(x+b)(x+a)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{1}{a-b} \left\{ \frac{1}{x+b} - \frac{1}{x+a} \right\} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+a}}, \\ &= \frac{1}{a-b} \cdot \frac{1}{(x+b)\sqrt{x+a}} - \frac{1}{a-b} \cdot \frac{1}{(x+a)^{\frac{3}{2}}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore u = -\frac{2}{(b-a)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{x+a}{b-a}} + \frac{2}{a-b} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+a}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (22.) \quad \frac{du}{dx} &= \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{x^2-a^2} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{x^2-a^2}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} \\ &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} - \frac{a^2}{x\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore u = \sqrt{x^2-a^2} - a \sec^{-1} \frac{x}{a}.$$

$$(23.) \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 \pm x^2}}{x^3} = \frac{a^2}{x^3 \sqrt{a^2 \pm x^2}} \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 \pm x^2}}.$$

To integrate  $\frac{1}{x^3 \sqrt{a^2 \pm x^2}}$ .

$$\text{Let } x = \frac{1}{z}, \quad \frac{dx}{dz} = -\frac{1}{z^2},$$

$$\frac{du}{dz} = \frac{dx}{dz} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = -\frac{1}{z^2} \frac{z^3}{\sqrt{a^2 z^2 \pm 1}} = -\frac{z}{\sqrt{a^2 z^2 \pm 1}},$$

$$\therefore u = -\frac{\sqrt{a^2 z^2 \pm 1}}{a^2},$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{\sqrt{a^2 \pm x^2}}{x^3} dx = -\frac{\sqrt{a^2 \pm x^2}}{x} + \log(x + \sqrt{a^2 \pm x^2}),$$

$$\text{or,} = -\frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x} - \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a}, \text{ accordingly as}$$

we use  $a^2 + x^2$  or  $a^2 - x^2$ .

$$\begin{aligned} (24.) \quad \frac{du}{dx} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} - \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{2x^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{x^2}. \end{aligned}$$

By last example,

$$\begin{aligned} u &= -\frac{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{2x} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \log(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}) - \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(25.) \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} + \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}},$$

$$\therefore u = a \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + \sqrt{a^2-x^2}.$$

$$(26.) \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{x+a}{x-a}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} + \frac{a}{x\sqrt{x^2-a^2}},$$

$$\therefore u = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2-a^2}) + \sec^{-1} \frac{x}{a}.$$

$$(27.) \quad \frac{du}{dx} = x \sqrt{\frac{a+x}{a-x}} = \frac{ax}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$$

To integrate  $\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$ .

$$p = x \quad \frac{dq}{dx} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}},$$

$$\frac{dp}{dx} = 1 \quad q = -\sqrt{a^2-x^2}.$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = -x\sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \int \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx$$

$$= -x\sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \int \frac{a^2 dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} - \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = -\frac{x}{2}\sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore u &= a \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} + \int \frac{x^3 dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \\ &= \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} - \left( a + \frac{x}{2} \right) \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}.\end{aligned}$$

$$(28.) \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 2acx + a^2c^2} \sqrt{1 - 2ac^{-1}x + a^2c^{-2}}}.$$

$$\text{Let } 1 - 2acx + a^2c^2 = z^2 \quad \frac{dx}{dz} = -\frac{z}{ac}$$

$$-2ac^{-1}x = \frac{z^2 - (1 + a^2c^2)}{c^2}$$

$$1 - 2ac^{-1}x + a^2c^{-2} = \frac{c^2 + a^2 + z^2 - 1 - a^2c^2}{c^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \frac{du}{dz} &= \frac{du}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dz} = -\frac{z}{ac} \cdot \frac{c}{z \sqrt{z^2 - (1 - a^2 - c^2 + a^2c^2)}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{a} \frac{1}{\sqrt{z^2 - (1 - a^2 - c^2 + a^2c^2)}},\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore u &= -\frac{1}{a} \log \{z + \sqrt{z^2 - (1 - a^2 - c^2 + a^2c^2)}\} \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \log \{ \sqrt{1 - 2acx + a^2c^2} + \sqrt{a^2 - 2acx + c^2} \}\end{aligned}$$

$$(29.) \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{(1 - x^2) \sqrt{1 + x^2}}, \quad \text{Let } x = \frac{1}{z}$$

$$\frac{du}{dz} = -\frac{1}{z^3} \frac{z^2}{(z^2 - 1) \sqrt{1 + z^2}} = -\frac{z}{(z^2 - 1) \sqrt{1 + z^2}}.$$

$$\text{Let } 1 + z^2 = v^2, \quad z^2 - 1 = v^2 - 2, \quad \frac{dz}{dv} = \frac{v}{\sqrt{v^2 - 1}}$$



$$\frac{du}{dv} = \frac{du}{dz} \cdot \frac{dz}{dv} = -\frac{\sqrt{v^2-1}}{(v^2-2)v} \cdot \frac{v}{\sqrt{v^2-1}} = -\frac{1}{v^2-2}$$

$$\frac{du}{dv} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \frac{1}{v+\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{v-\sqrt{2}} \right\},$$

$$\therefore u = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \log \frac{v+\sqrt{2}}{v-\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \log \frac{(v+\sqrt{2})^2}{v^2-2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{2}x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(80.) \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}}. \quad \text{Let } x = \frac{1}{z}$$

$$\frac{du}{dz} = -\frac{z}{(1+z^2)\sqrt{z^2-1}}.$$

$$\text{Let } z^2-1=v^2, \quad 1+z^2=v^2+2, \quad \frac{dz}{dv} = \frac{v}{\sqrt{v^2+1}},$$

$$\therefore \frac{du}{dv} = \frac{du}{dz} \cdot \frac{dz}{dv} = -\frac{\sqrt{v^2+1}}{(v^2+2)v} \cdot \frac{v}{\sqrt{v^2+1}} = -\frac{1}{v^2+2}$$

$$u = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \tan^{-1} \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \tan^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{z^2-1}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \tan^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{2}x}.$$

$$(31.) \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2+x-1}}. \quad \text{Let } x = \frac{1}{z}, \quad dx = -\frac{dz}{z^2}$$

$$= -\int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{1+z-z^2}} = -\int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{4} - \left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}}$$

$$= -\sin^{-1} \frac{z - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}} = -\sin^{-1} \frac{2z-1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= -\sin^{-1} \frac{2-x}{\sqrt{5}x} = \sin^{-1} \frac{x-2}{\sqrt{5}x}.$$

$$(32.) \int \frac{dx}{(1+x)\sqrt{1+x^2}}. \quad \text{Let } 1+x = \frac{1}{z}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{z} - 1, \quad dx = -\frac{dz}{z^2}$$

$$1+x^2 = 2 - \frac{2}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2},$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{(1+x)\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \int \frac{-\frac{dz}{z^2}}{\frac{1}{z} \sqrt{2 - \frac{2}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2}}}$$

$$= -\int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{2z^2-2z+1}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{\left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4}}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log \left\{ \sqrt{z^2 - z + \frac{1}{2}} + z - \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{\sqrt{2}(1+x)} + \frac{1-x}{2(1+x)} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{1+x^2} + 1-x}{2(1+x)} \right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log \frac{2(1+x)}{1-x + \sqrt{2} \sqrt{1+x^2}} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log \frac{2(1+x) \{1-x - \sqrt{2} \sqrt{1+x^2}\}}{1-2x+x^2-2-2x^2} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log \left\{ \frac{2(1-x - \sqrt{2} \sqrt{1+x^2})}{-(1+x)} \right\}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$(83.) \int \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}}. \quad \text{Let } 1-x^2 = z^2$$

$$x^2 = \frac{1}{z^2+1} \quad 1+x^2 = \frac{2+z^2}{1+z^2}$$

$$2 \log x = -\log(z^2+1)$$

$$\frac{dx}{x} = -\frac{z dz}{z^2+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}} &= -\int \frac{dz}{z^2+1} \times \frac{z^2+1}{z^2+2} = -\int \frac{dz}{2+z^2} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cot^{-1} \frac{z}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cot^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{2}x}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Let } \theta = \cot^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{2}x}$$

$$\cot \theta = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{2}x}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\cot \theta}{\sqrt{1+\cot^2 \theta}} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{2}x}}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1-x^2}{2x^2}}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}}, \quad \therefore \theta = \cos^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}},$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}}.$$

$$(34.) \int \frac{dx}{(1-x^2)\sqrt{(1+x^2)}} \quad \text{Let } 1+x^2 = x^2 z^2$$

$$x^2 = \frac{1}{z^2 - 1} \quad 1 - x^2 = \frac{z^2 - 2}{z^2 - 1}$$

$$2 \log x = -\log(z^2 - 1)$$

$$\frac{dx}{xz} = -\frac{dz}{z^2 - 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{(1-x^2)xz} &= -\int \frac{dz}{z^2 - 1} \times \frac{z^2 - 1}{z^2 - 2} = -\int \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \int \frac{dz}{z + \sqrt{2}} - \int \frac{dz}{z - \sqrt{2}} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \log \frac{z + \sqrt{2}}{z - \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \log \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{2}x}{\sqrt{1+x^2} - \sqrt{2}x} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \log \frac{(\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{2}x)^2}{1+x^2 - 2x^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + \sqrt{2}x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(35.) \int \frac{dx}{(1+x)\sqrt{1-x-x^2}}. \quad \text{Let } 1+x = \frac{1}{z}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{z} - 1 \quad dx = -\frac{dz}{z^2}$$

$$1-x-x^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{z} + 1 - \frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{2}{z} - 1 = 1 + \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore \int \frac{dx}{(1+x)\sqrt{1-x-x^2}} &= -\int \frac{dz}{z^2 \frac{1}{z} \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{z}-\frac{1}{z^2}}} \\
&= -\int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z^2+z-1}} = -\int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{\left(z+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2-\frac{5}{4}}} \\
&= -\log \left\{ \sqrt{z^2+z-1} + z + \frac{1}{2} \right\} \\
&= -\log \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{1-x-x^2}}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{2} \right\} \\
&= -\log \left\{ \frac{2\sqrt{1-x-x^2}+x+3}{2(1+x)} \right\} \\
&= \log \left\{ \frac{2(1+x)}{2\sqrt{1-x-x^2}+x+3} \right\} \\
&= \log \left\{ \frac{2(1+x)(x+3)-2\sqrt{1-x-x^2}}{x^2+6x+9-4+4x+4x^2} \right\} \\
&= \log \frac{2(1+x)(x+3-2\sqrt{1-x-x^2})}{5(1+x)^2} \\
&= \log \frac{x+3-2\sqrt{1-x-x^2}}{1+x} + c.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(36.) \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2-(1-x)^2}} \\
&= -\int \frac{d(1-x)}{\sqrt{2-(1-x)^2}} = \cos^{-1} \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{2}}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (37.) \quad & \int \frac{dx}{(a + bx^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}. \quad \text{Let } x = \frac{1}{z}, \quad dx = -\frac{dz}{z^2} \\
 & = -\int \frac{dz}{z^3 \left(a + \frac{b}{z^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\int \frac{z dz}{(ax^3 + b)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\
 & = \frac{1}{a} \frac{1}{(ax^3 + b)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{x}{a(ax^3 + b)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (38.) \quad & \int x dx \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} = \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}. \\
 & \int x \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = -x\sqrt{1-x^2} + \int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \\
 & \quad \quad \quad = -x\sqrt{1-x^2} + \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad - \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\
 & \int x^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\frac{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} x, \\
 & \therefore \int x dx \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} = -\sqrt{1-x^2} \\
 & \quad \quad \quad - \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} x \\
 & \quad \quad \quad = \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} x - (2+x) \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(39.) \quad \int \frac{\sqrt{x} dx}{\sqrt{a^3 - x^3}}. \quad \text{Let } a^3 = x^3$$

$$x = z^{\frac{3}{2}}, \quad dx = \frac{3}{2} z^{-\frac{1}{2}} dz, \quad \sqrt{x} = z^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{\sqrt{x} dx}{\sqrt{a^3 - x^3}} = \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{a^3 - z^3}} = \frac{2}{3} \sin^{-1} \frac{z}{a^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \sin^{-1} \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}{a^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

$$\text{Let } \theta = \sin^{-1} \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}{a^{\frac{1}{3}}}, \quad \sin \theta = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}{a^{\frac{1}{3}}},$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta}} = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\sqrt{a^3 - x^3}},$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{\sqrt{x} dx}{\sqrt{a^3 - x^3}} = \frac{2}{3} \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{x^3}{a^3 - x^3}}.$$

$$(40.) \quad \int \frac{dx}{(2ax + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int \frac{dx}{(x+a)^2 - a^2}.$$

$$\text{Let } x + a = \frac{1}{z}, \quad dx = -\frac{dz}{z^2}$$

$$= - \int \frac{dz}{z^2 \left( \frac{1}{z^2} - a^2 \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = - \int \frac{z dz}{(1 - a^2 z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\frac{1}{a^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-a^2x^2}} = -\frac{1}{a^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{a^2}{(x+a)^2}}} \\
 &= -\frac{x+a}{a^2\sqrt{2ax+x^2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (41.) \quad &\int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}. \quad \text{Let } x = \frac{1}{z} \quad dx = -\frac{dz}{z^2} \\
 &= -\int \frac{dz}{z^2 \frac{1}{z^2} \sqrt{\frac{2a}{z} - \frac{1}{z^2}}} = -\int \frac{z dz}{\sqrt{2az-1}} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{a} z\sqrt{2az-1} + \int \sqrt{2az-1} \cdot dz \\
 &= -\frac{1}{a} z\sqrt{2az-1} + \int \frac{2z dz}{\sqrt{2az-1}} - \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{2az-1}}, \\
 \therefore \int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} &= -\frac{1}{8a} z\sqrt{2az-1} - \frac{1}{8a^2} \sqrt{2az-1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{8a} \left( \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{ax} \right) \sqrt{2ax-x^2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (42.) \quad &\int x^3 \sqrt{\frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{x^3 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} + \int \frac{x^5 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}}, \\
 &\int \frac{x^5 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} = \int x^3 \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} \\
 &= -\frac{x^2}{2} \sqrt{1-x^4} + \int x \sqrt{1-x^4} dx \\
 &= -\frac{x^2}{2} + \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} - \int \frac{x^5 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}},
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \int \frac{x^3 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} &= -\frac{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^4}}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(-x^2)}{\sqrt{1-(-x^2)^2}} \\ &= -\frac{x^2}{4} \sqrt{1-x^4} + \frac{1}{4} \cos^{-1}(-x^2),\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \int x^3 \sqrt{\frac{1+x^3}{1-x^3}} dx \\ = -\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{x^3}{4}\right) \sqrt{1-x^4} + -\frac{1}{4} \cos^{-1}(-x^2).\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Let } \theta = \frac{1}{4} \cos^{-1}(-x^2)$$

$$\cos 4\theta = -x^2$$

$$\tan 2\theta = \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos 4\theta}{1+\cos 4\theta}} = \sqrt{\frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2}}$$

$$\theta = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \int x^3 \sqrt{\frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2}} dx \\ = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{1+x^2}{1-x^2}} - \frac{1}{4} (2+x^2) \sqrt{1-x^4}.\end{aligned}$$

$$(49.) \int \frac{dx}{x} \sqrt{\frac{a^2-c^2x^2}{a^2-x^2}}. \text{ Let } y^2 = \frac{a^2-c^2x^2}{a^2-x^2}$$

$$a^2 y^2 - x^2 y^2 = a^2 - c^2 x^2$$

$$x^2 = \frac{a^2(1-y^2)}{c^2-y^2},$$

$$2 x dx = a^2 \left\{ \frac{-2y(c^2-y^2) + 2y(1-y^2)}{(c^2-y^2)^2} \right\} dy$$

$$x dx = \frac{a^2 y (1 - c^2) dy}{(c^2 - y^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{a^2 y (1 - c^2) dy}{(c^2 - y^2)^2} \cdot \frac{c^2 - y^2}{a^2 (1 - y^2)} = \frac{y (1 - c^2) dy}{(1 - y^2) (c^2 - y^2)}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{x} \sqrt{\frac{a^2 - c^2 x^2}{a^2 - x^2}} = \int \frac{y^2 (1 - c^2) dy}{(1 - y^2) (c^2 - y^2)}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+y} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1-y} + \frac{c}{2} \int \frac{1}{c+y} + \frac{c}{2} \int \frac{1}{c-y}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1-y}{1+y} + \frac{c}{2} \log \frac{c+y}{c-y}$$

$$= \log \sqrt{\left(\frac{1-y}{1+y}\right) \left(\frac{c+y}{c-y}\right)^c}$$

$$(44.) \quad \int \frac{x^2+1}{x^2-1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-ax^2+x^4}}$$

$$= \int \frac{1+x^{-2}}{x-x^{-1}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-a+x^{-2}}}$$

$$= \int \frac{d(x-x^{-1})}{(x-x^{-1}) \sqrt{(x^{-1}-x)^2 - (a-2)}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-2}} \sec^{-1} \frac{x^{-1}-x}{\sqrt{a-2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-2}} \sec^{-1} \frac{x^2-1}{x\sqrt{a-2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-2}} \cos^{-1} \frac{x\sqrt{a-2}}{x^2-1}$$

## FORMULÆ OF REDUCTION.

$$\int \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{2ax - x^2}},$$

$$\int \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{2ax - x^2}} = - \int \frac{x^{n-1}(a-x) dx}{\sqrt{2ax - x^2}} + a \int \frac{x^{n-1} dx}{\sqrt{2ax - x^2}}$$

$$\text{Making } p = x^{n-1}, \quad dq = \frac{(a-x) dx}{\sqrt{2ax - x^2}},$$

$$\text{and } \therefore dp = (n-1)x^{n-2} dx, \quad q = \sqrt{2ax - x^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{we have } \int p dq &= pq - \int q dp, \quad \therefore \int \frac{x^{n-1}(a-x)}{\sqrt{2ax - x^2}} \\ &= x^{n-1} \sqrt{2ax - x^2} - (n-1) \int x^{n-2} \sqrt{2ax - x^2} dx \\ &= x^{n-1} \sqrt{2ax - x^2} - (n-1) \cdot 2a \int \frac{x^{n-1} dx}{\sqrt{2ax - x^2}} \\ &\quad + (n-1) \int \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{2ax - x^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Substituting this value in the original expression, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{2ax - x^2}} &= -x^{n-1} \sqrt{2ax - x^2} \\ &+ 2a \cdot (n-1) \int \frac{x^{n-1} dx}{\sqrt{2ax - x^2}} - (n-1) \int \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{2ax - x^2}} \\ &\quad + a \int \frac{x^{n-1} dx}{\sqrt{2ax - x^2}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (1+n-1) \int \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} = -x^{n-1} \sqrt{2ax-x^2}$$

$$+ a(2n-1) \int \frac{x^{n-1} dx}{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}},$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} = \frac{-x^{n-1} \sqrt{2ax-x^2}}{n}$$

$$+ \frac{a(2n-1)}{n} \int \frac{x^{n-1} dx}{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}.$$

$$\int \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{2ax+x^2}},$$

$$\int \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{2ax+x^2}} = \int x^{n-1} \frac{(a+x) dx}{\sqrt{2ax+x^2}} - a \int \frac{x^{n-1} dx}{\sqrt{2ax+x^2}}$$

$$\int \frac{x^{n-1} (a+x)}{\sqrt{2ax+x^2}}. \quad \text{This becomes, if } p = x^{n-1}$$

$$dq = \frac{(a+x) dx}{\sqrt{2ax+x^2}}, \therefore q = \sqrt{2ax+x^2}, \int p dq = pq - \int q dp,$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x^{n-1} (a+x)}{\sqrt{2ax+x^2}} = x^{n-1} \sqrt{2ax+x^2}$$

$$- (n-1) \int x^{n-2} \sqrt{2ax+x^2} dx = x^{n-1} \sqrt{2ax+x^2}$$

$$- 2 \cdot a(n-1) \int \frac{x^{n-1} dx}{\sqrt{2ax+x^2}} - (n-1) \int \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{2ax+x^2}},$$

Substituting this in the original expression,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{2ax+x^2}} &= x^{n-1} \sqrt{2ax+x^2} - 2a(n-1) \int \frac{x^{n-1} dx}{\sqrt{2ax+x^2}} \\ &\quad - (n-1) \int \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{2ax+x^2}} - a \int \frac{x^{n-1} dx}{\sqrt{2ax+x^2}} \\ &= \frac{x^{n-1} \sqrt{2ax+x^2}}{n} - \frac{a(2n-1)}{n} \int \frac{x^{n-1} dx}{\sqrt{2ax+x^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^n \sqrt{2ax-x^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x^{n-1} \sqrt{2ax-x^2}} &= - \int \frac{dx(a-x)}{x^n \sqrt{2ax-x^2}} \\ &\quad + a \int \frac{dx}{x^n \sqrt{2ax-x^2}} \dots\dots\dots (a.) \end{aligned}$$

Now, making  $p = \frac{1}{x^n}$  and  $dq = \frac{(a-x) dx}{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}$ ,

and  $\therefore dp = -nx^{n-1} dx$ ,  $q = \sqrt{2ax-x^2}$ ,

there results

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{(a-x)dx}{x^n \sqrt{2ax-x^2}} &= \frac{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}{x^n} + n \int \frac{\sqrt{2ax-x^2} \cdot dx}{x^{n+1}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}{x^n} + 2an \int \frac{dx}{x^n \sqrt{2ax-x^2}} \\ &\quad - n \int \frac{dx}{x^{n-1} \sqrt{2ax-x^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Substituting this in the equation (a) we obtain

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^{n-1} \sqrt{2ax-x^2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}{x^n} - 2an \int \frac{dx}{x^n \sqrt{2ax-x^2}}$$

$$+ n \int \frac{dx}{x^{n-1} \sqrt{2ax-x^2}} + a \int \frac{dx}{x^n \sqrt{2ax-x^2}}$$

$$\therefore a(2n-1) \int \frac{dx}{x^n \sqrt{2ax-x^2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}{x^n}$$

$$+ (n-1) \int \frac{dx}{x^{n-1} \sqrt{2ax-x^2}},$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{x^n \sqrt{2ax-x^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}{a(2n-1)x^n}$$

$$+ \frac{n-1}{a(2n-1)} \int \frac{dx}{x^{n-1} \sqrt{2ax-x^2}}.$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^n \sqrt{2ax+x^2}},$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^{n-1} \sqrt{2ax+x^2}} = \int \frac{(a+x)dx}{x^n \sqrt{2ax+x^2}} - a \int \frac{dx}{x^n \sqrt{2ax+x^2}}.$$

$$\text{If } p = x^{-n} \text{ and } dq = \frac{(a+x)dx}{\sqrt{2ax+x^2}}.$$

$$\text{We have } \int \frac{(a+x)dx}{x^n \sqrt{2ax+x^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2ax+x^2}}{x^n} + n \int \frac{\sqrt{2ax+x^2} dx}{x^{n+1}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2ax+x^2}}{x^n} + 2an \int \frac{dx}{x^n \sqrt{2ax+x^2}},$$

$$+ n \int \frac{dx}{x^{n-1} \sqrt{2ax+x^2}},$$

and by substitution in the first expression there results :

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^{n-1} \sqrt{2ax+x^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2ax+x^2}}{x^n}$$

$$+ (2an - a) \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{2ax + x^2}} + n \int \frac{dx}{x^{n-1} \sqrt{2ax + x^2}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{(1-n)}{a(2n-1)} \int \frac{dx}{x^{n-1} \sqrt{2ax + x^2}} - \frac{\sqrt{2ax + x^2}}{x^2 a (2n-1)}$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{2ax + x^2}}.$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^n}. \quad \text{We have } \frac{1}{(a^2 + x^2)^n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \cdot \frac{a^2}{(a^2 + x^2)^n} = \frac{1}{a^2} \left\{ \frac{a^2 + x^2}{(a^2 + x^2)^n} - \frac{x^2}{(a^2 + x^2)^n} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(a^2 + x^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{x^2}{(a^2 + x^2)^n}.$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^n} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^n}.$$

$$\text{But } \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^n} = \int x \frac{x}{(a^2 + x^2)^n} dx = \int p dq,$$

$$\text{if } p = x \text{ and } dq = \frac{x dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^n};$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^n} = \frac{-x}{(2n-2)(a^2 + x^2)^{n-1}}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2n-2} \int \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^{n-1}};$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \int \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^n} &= \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{x}{(a^2 + x^2)^{n-1}} \\
 &- \frac{1}{a^2 \cdot (2n-2)} \int \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^{n-1}} + \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^{n-1}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{x}{(a^2 + x^2)^{n-1}} + \frac{2n-3}{a^2(2n-2)} \int \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^{n-1}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Also for  $\int \frac{x^m dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^n} = \int x^{m-1} dx \frac{x}{(a^2 + x^2)^n}$ . We have,

if  $p = x^{m-1}$ ,  $dq = x(a^2 + x^2)^{-n} dx$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int \frac{x^m dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^n} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2-2n} \frac{x^{m-1}}{(a^2 + x^2)^{n-1}} + \frac{m-1}{m-2} \int \frac{x^{m-2} dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^{n-1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$du = (a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{n}{2}} dx$$

$$(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{n}{2}} = a^2 (a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{n-2}{2}} - x^2 (a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{n-2}{2}};$$

$$\therefore u = a^2 \int (a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{n-2}{2}} dx - \int x \cdot x (a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{n-2}{2}} dx$$

$$= a^2 \int (a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{n-2}{2}} dx + \frac{x(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}}{n} - \frac{u}{n};$$

$$\therefore u = \frac{x(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}}{n+1} + \frac{na^2}{n+1} \int (a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{n-2}{2}} dx.$$



$$\int \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} = -\frac{x^{n-1}\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}{n} \\ + a\left(\frac{2n-1}{n}\right) \int \frac{x^{n-1} dx}{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}.$$

If we make  $n = 2$  this expression becomes

$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} = -\frac{x\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}{2} + \frac{3a}{2} \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}.$$

$$\text{Also } \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} = -\sqrt{2ax-x^2} + a \operatorname{ver} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right);$$

$$\therefore \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} = -\frac{x\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}{2} - \frac{a}{2} \sqrt{2ax-x^2} \\ + \frac{3a^2}{2} \operatorname{ver} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{(x+3a)}{2} \sqrt{2ax-x^2} + \frac{3a^2}{2} \operatorname{ver} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right).$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(a^2+x^2)^n} = \frac{1}{2n-2} \cdot \frac{x}{a^2(a^2+x^2)^{n-1}} +$$

$$\frac{2n-3}{2n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{a^2} \cdot \int \frac{dx}{(a^2+x^2)^{n-1}}.$$

$$\text{If } n = 4 \text{ we have } \int \frac{dx}{(a^2+x^2)^4} =$$

$$\frac{1}{6a^3} \cdot \frac{x}{(a^2+x^2)^3} + \frac{5}{8a^3} \int \frac{dx}{(a^2+x^2)^3},$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^3} = \frac{1}{4a^3} \cdot \frac{x}{(a^2 + x^2)^2} + \frac{3}{4a^2} \int \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^2}.$$

$$\text{Also, } \int \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{a^2(a^2 + x^2)} + \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a},$$

∴ the required integral is

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{6a^3} \cdot \frac{x}{(a^2 + x^2)^2} + \frac{5}{6 \cdot 4a^4} \frac{x}{(a^2 + x^2)} \\ & + \frac{5 \cdot 3}{6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2a^5} \cdot \frac{x}{a^2 + x^2} + \frac{5 \cdot 8}{6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2} \frac{1}{a^2} \cdot \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{x}{a} \right). \\ & \int \frac{dx}{x^3(1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}. \end{aligned}$$

The formula of reduction is

$$-\frac{1}{(n-1)} \frac{(x^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^{n-1}} - \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int \frac{dx}{x^{n-2}(1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}.$$

$$\text{If } n = 6, \text{ we have } \int \frac{dx}{x^6(1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{(x^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^5} - \frac{4}{5} \int \frac{dx}{x^4(1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^4(1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{(x^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^3} - \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x^2(x^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}},$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2(x^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = -\frac{(1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x}.$$

And by reduction this becomes

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{x^6(x^2+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} &= -\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{(1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^5} + \frac{4}{3 \cdot 5} \frac{(1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^3} \\ &\quad - \frac{4 \cdot 2}{5 \cdot 3} \cdot \frac{(1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x} \\ &\quad \int \frac{dx}{x^3 \sqrt{(x^2-1)}}\end{aligned}$$

The formula of reduction is

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^n(x^2-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \frac{(x^2-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^{n-1}} + \frac{n-2}{n-1} \int \frac{dx}{x^{n-2}(x^2-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}.$$

If  $n=6$ , this becomes

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{x^6(x^2-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} &= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{(x^2-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^5} + \frac{4}{5} \int \frac{dx}{x^4(x^2-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}, \\ \text{also } \int \frac{dx}{x^4(x^2-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{(x^2-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^3} + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x^2(x^2-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\ &\quad \int \frac{dx}{x^2(x^2-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{(x^2-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x}.\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we have the required integral

$$= \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{(x^2-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^5} + \frac{4}{3 \cdot 5} \frac{(x^2-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^3} + \frac{2 \cdot 4}{3 \cdot 5} \frac{(x^2-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x}.$$

## CHAPTER IV.

$$(1.) \quad \frac{du}{dx} = x^2 (\log x)^2 \quad (\log x)^2 = p, \quad \frac{dq}{dx} = x^2$$

$$\frac{dp}{dx} = 2 \log x \cdot \frac{1}{x}, \quad q = \frac{x^3}{3}$$

$$u = \frac{x^3 (\log x)^2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \int x^2 dx \log x$$

$$\int x^2 dx \log x \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p = \log x \quad \frac{dq}{dx} = x^2 \\ \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \quad q = \frac{x^3}{3} \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \frac{x^3 \log x}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \int x^3 dx = \frac{x^3 \log x}{3} - \frac{x^3}{9},$$

$$\therefore u = \frac{x^3 (\log x)^2}{3} - \frac{2x^3 \log x}{9} + \frac{2x^3}{27}$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} \left\{ (\log x)^2 - \frac{2}{3} \log x + \frac{2}{9} \right\}.$$

$$(2.) \quad \int \frac{x^3 dx}{\sqrt{\log x}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p = (\log x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad dq = x^3 dx \\ dp = -\frac{1}{2} (\log x)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{dx}{x} \quad q = \frac{x^4}{4} \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \frac{x^4}{4} (\log x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4} \int x^3 dx (\log x)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

Similarly integrating by parts,

$$\int x^3 dx (\log x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{x^4}{4} (\log x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{3}{2 \cdot 4} \int x^3 dx (\log x)^{-\frac{3}{2}},$$

$$\int x^3 dx (\log x)^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{x^4}{4} (\log x)^{-\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{5}{2 \cdot 4} \int x^3 dx (\log x)^{-\frac{5}{2}},$$

$$\int x^3 dx (\log x)^{-\frac{5}{2}} = \frac{x^4}{4} (\log x)^{-\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{7}{2 \cdot 4} \int x^3 dx (\log x)^{-\frac{7}{2}},$$

$$\therefore u = \frac{x^4}{4 \sqrt{\log x}}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{8} \left\{ \frac{x^4}{4 (\log x)^3} + \frac{3}{8} \left( \frac{x^4}{4 (\log x)^{\frac{5}{2}}} + \frac{5}{8} \cdot \frac{x^4}{4 (\log x)} \right) \right\},$$

$u =$

$$\frac{x^4}{4 \sqrt{\log x}} \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{8 \log x} + \frac{3}{(8 \log x)^2} + \frac{3 \cdot 5}{(8 \log x)^3} + \&c. \right\}.$$

$$(3.) \int \frac{x^4 dx}{(\log x)^3} = \int x^5 \frac{\frac{dx}{x}}{(\log x)^3},$$

$$p = x^5 \quad dq = \frac{\frac{dx}{x}}{(\log x)^3}$$

$$dp = 5x^4 dx \quad q = -\frac{1}{2 (\log x)^2},$$

$$\therefore u = -\frac{x^5}{2 (\log x)^2} + \frac{5}{2} \int \frac{x^4 dx}{(\log x)^2}.$$

In like manner,

$$\int \frac{x^4 dx}{2 (\log x)^2} = -\frac{x^5}{\log x} + 5 \int \frac{x^4 dx}{\log x},$$

$$\therefore u = -\frac{x^5}{2 (\log x)^2} - \frac{5x^5}{2 \log x} + \frac{25}{2} \int \frac{x^4 dx}{\log x}.$$

$$(4.) \int a^x x^3 dx \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p = x^3 \quad \frac{dq}{dx} = a^x \\ dp = 3x^2 dx \quad q = \frac{a^x}{A} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{x^3 a^x}{A} - \frac{3}{A} \int a^x x^2 dx$$

$$\int a^x x^2 dx = \frac{a^x x^2}{A} - \frac{2}{A} \int a^x x dx$$

$$\int a^x x dx = \frac{a^x x}{A} - \frac{1}{A} \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x x}{A} - \frac{a^x}{A^2},$$

$$\therefore \int a^x x^3 dx = \frac{a^x x^3}{A} - \frac{3}{A} \left\{ \frac{a^x x^2}{A} - \frac{2}{A} \left( \frac{a^x x}{A} - \frac{a^x}{A} \right) \right\}$$

$$= a^x \left\{ \frac{x^3}{A} - \frac{3x^2}{A^2} + \frac{6x}{A^3} - \frac{6}{A^4} \right\}.$$

$$(5.) \int x^3 (\log x)^3 dx \quad p = (\log x)^3 \quad dq = x^3 dx$$

$$dp = 3 (\log x)^2 \frac{dx}{x} \quad q = \frac{x^4}{4}$$

$$\int x^3 (\log x)^3 dx = \frac{x^4}{4} (\log x)^3 - \frac{3}{4} \int x^3 (\log x)^2 dx$$

$$\text{similarly, } \int x^3 (\log x)^2 dx = \frac{x^4}{4} (\log x)^2 - \frac{2}{4} \int x^3 \log x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int x^3 dx \log x &= \frac{x^4}{4} \log x - \frac{1}{4} \int x^3 dx \\ &= \frac{x^4}{4} \log x - \frac{1}{16} x^4,\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int x^3 (\log x)^3 dx =$$

$$\frac{x^4}{4} \left\{ (\log x)^3 - \frac{3}{4} (\log x)^2 + \frac{3 \cdot 2}{4^2} \log x - \frac{3 \cdot 2}{4^3} \right\}.$$

$$(6.) \int e^x x^4 dx = e^x x^4 - 4 \int e^x x^3 dx$$

$$\int e^x x^3 dx = e^x x^3 - 3 \int e^x x^2 dx$$

$$\int e^x x^2 dx = e^x x^2 - 2 \int e^x x dx$$

$$\int e^x x dx = e^x x - \int e^x dx = e^x x - e^x,$$

$$\therefore \int e^x x^4 dx = e^x (x^4 - 4x^3 + 12x^2 - 24x + 24).$$

$$(7.) \int e^{-x} x^3 dx = -e^{-x} x^3 + 3 \int e^{-x} x^2 dx$$

$$\int e^{-x} x^2 dx = -e^{-x} x^2 + 2 \int e^{-x} x dx$$

$$\int e^{-x} x dx = -e^{-x} x + \int e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} x - e^{-x},$$

$$\therefore \int e^{-x} x^3 dx = -e^{-x} (x^3 + 3x^2 + 6x + 6).$$

$$(8.) \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \log x \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p = \log x \quad \frac{dq}{dx} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \\ \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \quad q = \sqrt{1+x^2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \sqrt{1+x^2} \log x - \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} dx}{x}$$

$$= \sqrt{1+x^2} \log x - \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{1+x^2}} - \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{1+x^2} \log x - \log \frac{x}{1 + \sqrt{1+x^2}} - \sqrt{1+x^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{1+x^2} (\log x - 1) - \log \frac{x}{1 + \sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{1+x^2} \log \left( \frac{x}{e} \right) - \log \frac{x}{1 + \sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$(9.) \int e^x dx \frac{x^2 + 1}{(x+1)^2} = \int e^x dx \frac{x^2 - 1 + 2}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$= \int e^x dx \left\{ \frac{x-1}{x+1} + \frac{(x+1) - (x-1)}{(x+1)^2} \right\}$$

$$= \int e^x \left\{ \frac{(x-1)}{x+1} dx + d \left( \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right) \right\}$$

$$= e^x \frac{x-1}{x+1}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 (10.) \quad & \int e^x \frac{(2-x^2)dx}{(1-x)\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int e^x dx \frac{1-x^2+1}{(1-x)\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\
 & = \int e^x dx \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} + \frac{1}{(1-x)\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right\}, \\
 & = \int e^x dx \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} + \frac{(1-x) + (1+x)}{(1-x)^2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x}} \right\}. \\
 & = \int e^x \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx + d \left( \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} \right) \right\} \\
 & = e^x \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1-x}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (11.) \quad & \int \frac{x e^x dx}{(e^x - 1)^3} \quad p = x \quad dq = \frac{e^x dx}{(e^x - 1)^3} \\
 & \quad dp = dx \quad q = -\frac{dx}{2(e^x - 1)^2}, \\
 & \int \frac{x e^x dx}{(e^x - 1)^3} = -\frac{x}{2(e^x - 1)^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(e^x - 1)^2} \\
 & = -\frac{x}{2(e^x - 1)^2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{e^x - 1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{e^x dx}{(e^x - 1)^3} \\
 & = -\frac{x}{2(e^x - 1)^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{e^x dx}{e^x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{e^x dx}{e^x - 1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{e^x dx}{(e^x - 1)^3} \\
 & = -\frac{x}{2(e^x - 1)^2} + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{e^x}{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \\
 & = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{e^x}{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{2(e^x - 1)} \left\{ 1 + \frac{x}{e^x - 1} \right\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(12.) \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{a^2}{x^4} \quad p = a^2 \quad \frac{dq}{dx} = \frac{1}{x^4},$$

$$\frac{dp}{dx} = A a^2 \quad q = -\frac{1}{3x^3},$$

$$\therefore u = -\frac{a^2}{3x^3} + \frac{A}{3} \int \frac{a^2 dx}{x^3}.$$

Similarly,

$$\int \frac{a^2 dx}{x^3} = -\frac{a^2}{2x^2} + \frac{A}{2} \int \frac{a^2 dx}{x^2}$$

$$\int \frac{a^2 dx}{x^2} = -\frac{a^2}{x} + A \int \frac{a^2 dx}{x},$$

$$\therefore u = -\frac{a^2}{3x^3} + \frac{A}{3} \left\{ -\frac{a^2}{2x^2} + \frac{A}{2} \left( -\frac{a^2}{x} + A \int \frac{a^2 dx}{x} \right) \right\}$$

$$= -a^2 \left\{ \frac{1}{3x^3} + \frac{A}{2 \cdot 3x^2} + \frac{A^2}{2 \cdot 3x} \right\} + \frac{A^3}{2 \cdot 3} \int \frac{a^2 dx}{x}.$$

$$(13.) \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{a^2}{\sqrt{x}} \quad p = x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad \frac{dq}{dx} = a^2,$$

$$\frac{dp}{dx} = -\frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{3}{2}} \quad q = \frac{a^2}{A},$$

$$\therefore u = \frac{a^2}{A x^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{1}{2A} \int x^{-\frac{3}{2}} a^2 dx,$$

$$\text{also } \int x^{-\frac{3}{2}} a^2 dx = \frac{a^2}{A x^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{3}{2A} \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} a^2 dx$$

$$\int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} a^2 dx = \frac{a^2}{A x^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{5}{2A} \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} a^2 dx,$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore u &= \frac{a^x}{A x^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{1}{2 A} \left\{ \frac{a^x}{A x^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{3}{2 A} \left( \frac{a^x}{A x^{\frac{5}{2}}} + \frac{5}{2 A} \frac{a^x}{A x^{\frac{7}{2}}} \&c. \right) \right\} \\ &= \frac{a^x}{A \sqrt{x}} \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{2 x A} + \frac{3}{(2 x A)^2} + \frac{3 \cdot 5}{(2 x A)^3} \&c. \right\}.\end{aligned}$$

Another result may be obtained by the following method.

$$\frac{d u}{d x} = \frac{a^x}{\sqrt{x}} \quad p = a^x \quad \frac{d q}{d x} = x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{d p}{d x} = A a^x \quad q = 2 x^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

$$\therefore u = 2 a^x x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2 A \int a^x x^{\frac{1}{2}} d x.$$

$$\text{Also, } \int a^x x^{\frac{1}{2}} d x = \frac{2}{3} a^x x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} A \int a^x x^{\frac{1}{2}} d x.$$

$$\int a^x x^{\frac{3}{2}} d x = \frac{2}{5} a^x x^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{2}{5} A \int a^x x^{\frac{1}{2}} d x,$$

$$\int a^x x^{\frac{5}{2}} d x = \frac{2}{7} a^x x^{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{2}{7} A \int a^x x^{\frac{3}{2}} d x,$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore u &= 2 a^x x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2 A \left\{ \frac{2}{3} a^x x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} A \left( \frac{2}{5} a^x x^{\frac{5}{2}} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - \frac{2}{5} A \frac{2}{7} a^x x^{\frac{7}{2}}, \&c. \right) \right\},\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore u &= \frac{a^x}{A \sqrt{x}} \left\{ 2 x A - \frac{(2 x A)^2}{3} + \frac{(2 x A)^3}{3 \cdot 5} - \frac{(2 x A)^4}{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \&c. \right\}.\end{aligned}$$

$$(14.) \quad \frac{d u}{d x} = x^n \cdot x^m = x^m \left\{ 1 + n x \log x + \frac{(n x \log x)^2}{1 \cdot 2} + \&c. \right\}$$

$$= x^m + n x^{m+1} \log x + \frac{n^2}{2} x^{m+2} (\log x)^2 + \&c.,$$

$$\therefore u = \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1} + n \int x^{m+1} \log x dx$$

$$+ \frac{n^2}{1 \cdot 2} \int x^{m+2} (\log x)^2 dx + \&c.$$

$$\text{But } \int x^m (\log x)^n dx = \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1} \left\{ (\log x)^n - \frac{n}{m+1} (\log x)^{n-1} \right.$$

$$+ \frac{n(n-1)}{(m+1)^2} (\log x)^{n-2} - \&c.,$$

$$\pm \frac{n(n-1)(n-2) \dots 2 \cdot 1}{(m+1)^{n+1}} x^{m+1} \left. \right\},$$

$$\therefore \int x^{m+1} \log x dx = \frac{x^{m+2}}{m+2} \left\{ \log x - \frac{1}{m+2} \right\}$$

$$\int x^{m+2} (\log x)^2 dx = \frac{x^{m+3}}{m+3} \left\{ (\log x)^2 \right.$$

$$- \frac{2}{m+3} \log x + \frac{2}{(m+3)^2} \left. \right\},$$

$$\int x^{m+3} (\log x)^3 dx = \frac{x^{m+4}}{m+4} \left\{ (\log x)^3 - \frac{3}{m+4} (\log x)^2 \right.$$

$$+ \frac{6}{(m+4)^2} \log x - \frac{6}{(m+4)^3} \left. \right\}$$

Arranging the terms according to the powers of  $\log x$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int x^{m+1} \cdot x^m dx &= \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1} - \frac{n x^{m+2}}{(m+2)^2} + \frac{n^2 x^{m+3}}{(m+3)^3} - \frac{n^3 x^{m+4}}{(m+4)^4} + \&c. \\
 &+ n \log x \left\{ \frac{x^{m+2}}{m+2} - \frac{n x^{m+3}}{(m+3)} + \frac{n^2 x^{m+4}}{(m+4)^2} + \&c. \right\} \\
 &+ \frac{n^2}{1 \cdot 2} (\log x)^2 \left\{ \frac{x^{m+3}}{m+3} - \frac{n x^{m+4}}{(m+4)^2} + \&c. \right\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

If  $x = 0$  all the terms vanish.

If  $x = 1$ ,  $\int x^{m+1} \cdot x^m dx$  becomes

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{1}{m+1} - \frac{n}{(m+2)^2} + \frac{n^2}{(m+3)^3} - \frac{n^3}{(m+4)^4} + \&c. \\
 (15.) \quad \frac{du}{dx} &= \frac{\log x}{(1+x)^2} \quad p = \log x \quad \frac{dq}{dx} = \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} \\
 &\frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \quad q = -\frac{1}{1+x},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore u &= -\frac{\log x}{1+x} + \int \frac{dx}{x(1+x)} \\
 &= -\frac{\log x}{1+x} + \int \frac{dx}{x} - \int \frac{dx}{1+x} \\
 &= -\frac{\log x}{1+x} + \log x - \log(1+x) \\
 &= \frac{x}{1+x} \log x - \log(1+x).
 \end{aligned}$$

## CHAPTER V.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1.) \quad \int \sin^3 \theta \, d\theta &= \int \sin \theta (1 - \cos^2 \theta) \, d\theta \\
 &= \int \sin \theta \, d\theta - \int \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta \, d\theta \\
 &= -\cos \theta + \frac{\cos^3 \theta}{3} = -\cos \theta + \frac{\cos \theta (1 - \sin^2 \theta)}{3} \\
 &= -\frac{2}{3} \cos \theta - \frac{\cos \theta \sin^2 \theta}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.) \quad \int \cos^3 \theta \, d\theta &= \int \cos \theta (1 - \sin^2 \theta) \, d\theta \\
 &= \int \cos \theta \, d\theta - \int \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta \, d\theta \\
 &= \sin \theta - \frac{\sin^3 \theta}{3} = \sin \theta - \frac{\sin \theta (1 - \cos^2 \theta)}{3} \\
 &= \frac{2 \sin \theta}{3} + \frac{\sin \theta \cos^2 \theta}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3.) \int \frac{d\theta}{\sin^3 \theta} = \int \frac{(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) d\theta}{\sin^3 \theta}$$

$$= \int \frac{d\theta}{\sin \theta} + \int \frac{\cos^2 \theta d\theta}{\sin^3 \theta}$$

$$\int \cos \theta \frac{\cos \theta d\theta}{\sin^3 \theta} = -\cos \theta \frac{1}{2 \sin^2 \theta} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sin \theta d\theta}{\sin^2 \theta},$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{d\theta}{\sin^3 \theta} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\theta}{\sin \theta} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log \left( \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta}.$$

$$(4.) \int \frac{\sin^3 \theta d\theta}{\cos^4 \theta} = \int \frac{\sin \theta d\theta}{\cos^4 \theta} - \int \frac{\sin \theta d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3 \cos^3 \theta} - \frac{1}{\cos \theta} = \frac{1}{3 \cos^3 \theta} \left\{ \frac{1}{3} - 1 + \sin^2 \theta \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3 \cos^3 \theta} \left\{ \sin^2 \theta - \frac{2}{3} \right\}.$$

$$(5.) \int x^2 \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{x}{a}} dx. \quad \text{Let } \frac{x}{a} = z^2$$

$$x^3 = a^3 z^6$$

$$x^2 dx = 2 a^3 z^5 dz,$$

$$\therefore \int x^2 \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{x}{a}} dx = 2 a^3 \int z^5 \tan^{-1} z dz$$

$$p = \tan^{-1} z$$

$$dq = 2 a^3 z^5 dz$$

$$dp = \frac{1}{1+z^2} dz$$

$$q = \frac{a^3 z^6}{3},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore u &= \frac{a^3 z^6}{9} \tan^{-1} z - \frac{a^3}{9} \int \frac{z^6}{1+z^2} dz \\
 &= \frac{a^3 z^6}{9} \tan^{-1} z - \frac{a^3}{9} \int \left\{ z^4 - z^2 + 1 - \frac{1}{1+z^2} \right\} dz \\
 &= \frac{a^3 z^6}{9} \tan^{-1} z - \frac{a^3}{9} \left\{ \frac{z^5}{5} - \frac{z^3}{3} + z \right\} + \frac{a^3}{9} \tan^{-1} z \\
 &= \frac{a^3}{9} (z^6 + 1) \tan^{-1} z - \frac{a^3 z}{9} \left\{ \frac{z^4}{5} - \frac{z^2}{3} + 1 \right\} \\
 &= \frac{a^3}{9} \left( \frac{x^3 + a^3}{a^3} \right) \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{x}{a}} - \frac{a^3 \sqrt{x}}{9 \sqrt{a}} \left\{ \frac{x^2}{5 a^3} - \frac{x}{3 a} + 1 \right\} \\
 &= \frac{x^3 + a^3}{9} \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{x}{a}} - \frac{\sqrt{a x}}{9} \left( \frac{x^2}{5} - \frac{a x}{3} + a^3 \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6.) \quad \frac{du}{d\theta} &= \cos^6 \theta & p &= \cos^3 \theta & \frac{dq}{d\theta} &= \cos \theta \\
 \frac{dp}{d\theta} &= -3 \cos^4 \theta \sin \theta & q &= \sin \theta,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \int \cos^6 \theta d\theta &= \sin \theta \cos^5 \theta + 5 \int \cos^4 \theta \sin^2 \theta d\theta \\
 &= \sin \theta \cos^5 \theta + 5 \int \cos^4 \theta dx - 5 \int \cos^6 \theta dx, \\
 \therefore \int \cos^6 \theta d\theta &= \frac{\sin \theta \cos^5 \theta}{6} + \frac{5}{6} \int \cos^4 \theta d\theta.
 \end{aligned}$$

Similarly,

$$\int \cos^4 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \sin \theta \cos^3 \theta + \frac{3}{4} \int \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$



$$\int \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2} \int d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \cos \theta + \frac{\theta}{2},$$

$$\therefore \int \cos^5 \theta d\theta = \frac{\sin \theta \cos^5 \theta}{6} + \frac{5}{6} \left\{ \frac{1}{4} \sin \theta \cos^3 \theta + \frac{3}{4} \right.$$

$$\left. \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \cos \theta + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \sin \theta \left\{ \frac{\cos^5 \theta}{6} + \frac{5 \cos^3 \theta}{24} + \frac{5 \cos \theta}{16} \right\} + \frac{5 \theta}{16}$$

$$(7.) \quad \frac{du}{d\theta} = \sin^2 \theta \cos^4 \theta = \cos^4 \theta - \cos^6 \theta.$$

But from preceding example,

$$\int \cos^4 \theta d\theta = \sin \theta \left\{ \frac{\cos^3 \theta}{4} + \frac{3 \cos \theta}{8} \right\} + \frac{3 \theta}{8}$$

$$\int \cos^6 \theta d\theta = \sin \theta \left\{ \frac{\cos^5 \theta}{6} + \frac{5 \cos^3 \theta}{24} + \frac{5 \cos \theta}{16} \right\} + \frac{5 \theta}{16}$$

$$\therefore u = \sin \theta \left\{ -\frac{\cos^5 \theta}{6} + \frac{\cos^3 \theta}{24} + \frac{\cos \theta}{16} \right\} + \frac{\theta}{16}$$

$$= \sin \theta \left\{ -\frac{\cos^3 \theta}{6} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta \cos^3 \theta}{6} + \frac{\cos^3 \theta}{24} + \frac{\cos \theta}{16} \right\} + \frac{\theta}{16}$$

$$= \sin \theta \left\{ \frac{\sin^2 \theta \cos^3 \theta}{6} - \frac{1}{8} \cos \theta (1 - \sin^2 \theta) + \frac{\cos \theta}{16} \right\} + \frac{\theta}{16}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^3 \theta \cos^3 \theta}{6} + \frac{\sin^3 \theta \cos \theta}{8} - \frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta}{16} + \frac{\theta}{16}.$$

$$(8.) \quad \frac{du}{d\theta} = \sin^6 \theta \cos^3 \theta = \sin^6 \theta \cos \theta - \sin^8 \theta \cos \theta,$$

$$u = \frac{\sin^7 \theta}{7} - \frac{\sin^9 \theta}{9} = \sin^7 \theta \left\{ \frac{1}{7} - \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{9} \right\}$$

$$= \sin^7 \theta \left\{ \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1 - \cos^2 \theta}{9} \right\}$$

$$= \sin^7 \theta \left\{ \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{9} + \frac{2}{63} \right\}.$$

$$(9.) \quad \int \frac{d\theta}{\sin^3 \theta} = \int \frac{\cos^2 \theta d\theta}{\sin^5 \theta} + \int \frac{d\theta}{\sin^3 \theta},$$

$$\int \frac{\cos^2 \theta d\theta}{\sin^5 \theta} \begin{cases} p = \cos \theta & \frac{dp}{d\theta} = -\sin \theta \\ \frac{dq}{d\theta} = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin^5 \theta} & q = -\frac{1}{4 \sin^4 \theta} \end{cases}$$

$$\int \frac{\cos^2 \theta d\theta}{\sin^5 \theta} = -\frac{\cos \theta}{4 \sin^4 \theta} - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\theta}{\sin^3 \theta},$$

$$\therefore u = -\frac{\cos \theta}{4 \sin^4 \theta} + \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{d\theta}{\sin^3 \theta},$$

$$\int \frac{d\theta}{\sin^3 \theta} = -\frac{\cos \theta}{2 \sin^2 \theta} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\theta}{\sin \theta},$$

$$\int \frac{d\theta}{\sin^3 \theta} = -\frac{\cos \theta}{2 \sin^2 \theta} + \frac{1}{2} \log \left( \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \right),$$

$$\therefore u = -\frac{\cos \theta}{4 \sin^4 \theta} - \frac{3 \cos \theta}{8 \sin^2 \theta} + \frac{3}{8} \log \left( \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$$

$$= -\cos \theta \left\{ \frac{1}{4 \sin^4 \theta} + \frac{3}{8 \sin^2 \theta} \right\} + \frac{3}{8} \log \left( \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \right).$$

$$(10.) \int \frac{d\theta}{\cos^6 \theta} = \int \frac{\sin^2 \theta d\theta}{\cos^6 \theta} + \int \frac{d\theta}{\cos^4 \theta}$$

$$p = \sin \theta \quad \frac{dq}{d\theta} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^6 \theta},$$

$$\frac{dp}{d\theta} = \cos \theta \quad q = \frac{1}{5 \cos^5 \theta},$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{\sin^2 \theta d\theta}{\cos^6 \theta} = \frac{\sin \theta}{5 \cos^5 \theta} - \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{d\theta}{\cos^4 \theta},$$

$$\therefore u = \frac{\sin \theta}{5 \cos^5 \theta} + \frac{4}{5} \int \frac{d\theta}{\cos^4 \theta}.$$

Similarly,

$$\int \frac{d\theta}{\cos^4 \theta} = \frac{\sin \theta}{3 \cos^3 \theta} + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \theta}{3 \cos^3 \theta} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta},$$

$$\therefore u = \frac{\sin \theta}{5 \cos^5 \theta} + \frac{4}{5} \left\{ \frac{\sin \theta}{3 \cos^3 \theta} + \frac{2 \sin \theta}{3 \cos \theta} \right\}$$

$$= \sin \theta \left\{ \frac{1}{5 \cos^5 \theta} + \frac{4}{15 \cos^3 \theta} + \frac{8}{15 \cos \theta} \right\}.$$

$$(11.) \frac{du}{d\theta} = \frac{\sin^5 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \frac{\sin \theta (1 - 2 \cos^2 \theta + \cos^4 \theta)}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} - 2 \sin \theta + \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta,$$

$$\therefore u = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} + 2 \cos \theta - \frac{\cos^3 \theta}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \left\{ 1 + 2 \cos^2 \theta - \frac{\cos^4 \theta}{3} \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \left\{ 1 + 2 - 2 \sin^2 \theta - \frac{1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta + \sin^4 \theta}{3} \right\} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{\cos \theta} \left\{ \frac{\sin^4 \theta}{3} + \frac{4 \sin^2 \theta}{3} - \frac{8}{3} \right\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(12.) \quad \frac{du}{d\theta} = \frac{\cos^4 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} \quad p = \cos^3 \theta \quad \frac{dq}{d\theta} = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta}$$

$$\frac{dp}{d\theta} = -3 \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta \quad q = -\frac{1}{2 \sin^2 \theta},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore u &= -\frac{\cos^3 \theta}{2 \sin^2 \theta} - \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{\cos^3 \theta d\theta}{\sin \theta} \\
 &= -\frac{\cos^3 \theta}{2 \sin^2 \theta} - \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{\cos^2 \theta d\theta}{\sin^3 \theta} + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{\cos^4 \theta d\theta}{\sin^3 \theta},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore u = \frac{\cos^3 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} + 3 \int \frac{\cos^2 \theta d\theta}{\sin^3 \theta}$$

$$p = \cos \theta \quad \frac{dq}{d\theta} = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin^3 \theta}$$

$$\frac{dp}{d\theta} = -\sin \theta \quad q = -\frac{1}{2 \sin^2 \theta}$$

$$\int \frac{\cos^2 \theta d\theta}{\sin^3 \theta} = -\frac{\cos \theta}{2 \sin^2 \theta} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\theta}{\sin \theta}$$

$$= -\frac{\cos \theta}{2 \sin^2 \theta} - \frac{1}{2} \log \left( \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \right),$$

$$\therefore u = \frac{\cos^3 \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} - \frac{3 \cos \theta}{2 \sin^2 \theta} - \frac{3}{2} \log \left( \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \left\{ \cos^3 \theta - \frac{3 \cos \theta}{2} \right\} - \frac{3}{2} \log \left( \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \right).$$

$$(13.) \quad \frac{du}{d\theta} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta \cos^3 \theta} = \frac{1}{\cos^3 \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta \cos \theta}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^3 \theta} + \frac{1}{\cos \theta} + \frac{1}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta},$$

$$u = \int \frac{\sin^2 \theta d\theta}{\cos^3 \theta} + 2 \int \frac{d\theta}{\cos \theta} - \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

$$p = \sin \theta \qquad \frac{dq}{d\theta} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^3 \theta}$$

$$\frac{dp}{d\theta} = \cos \theta \qquad q = \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 \theta},$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{\sin^2 \theta d\theta}{\cos^3 \theta} = \frac{\sin \theta}{2 \cos^2 \theta} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\theta}{\cos \theta},$$

$$u = \frac{\sin \theta}{2 \cos^2 \theta} + \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{d\theta}{\cos \theta} - \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \left\{ \frac{1 - \cos^2 \theta}{2 \cos^2 \theta} - 1 \right\} + \frac{3}{2} \log \left\{ \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \left\{ \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 \theta} - \frac{3}{2} \right\} + \frac{3}{2} \log \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\theta}{2} \right).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (14.) \quad \frac{du}{d\theta} &= \frac{1}{\sin^4 \theta \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^4 \theta} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} + \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin^4 \theta},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore u = \tan \theta + 2 \int \frac{d\theta}{\sin^2 \theta} + \int \frac{\cos^2 \theta d\theta}{\sin^4 \theta}$$

$$\int \frac{\cos^2 \theta d\theta}{\sin^4 \theta} \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} p = \cos \theta & \frac{dq}{d\theta} = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin^4 \theta} \\ \frac{dp}{d\theta} = -\sin \theta & q = -\frac{1}{3 \sin^3 \theta} \end{array} \right.$$

$$= -\frac{\cos \theta}{3 \sin^3 \theta} - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{d\theta}{\sin^2 \theta},$$

$$\therefore u = -\frac{\cos \theta}{3 \sin^3 \theta} + \tan \theta + \frac{5}{3} \int \frac{d\theta}{\sin^2 \theta}$$

$$= -\frac{\cos^2 \theta}{3 \sin^3 \theta \cos \theta} + \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} - \frac{5 \cos \theta}{3 \sin \theta}$$

$$= -\frac{1 - \sin^2 \theta}{3 \sin^3 \theta \cos \theta} + \frac{3 \sin^2 \theta - 5 \cos^2 \theta}{3 \sin \theta \cos \theta}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3 \sin^3 \theta \cos \theta} + \frac{1 + 3 \sin^2 \theta - 5 \cos^2 \theta}{3 \sin \theta \cos \theta}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3 \sin^3 \theta \cos \theta} + \frac{4 (\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta)}{3 \sin \theta \cos \theta}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3 \sin^3 \theta \cos \theta} - \frac{8 \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta}{3 \cdot 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3 \sin^3 \theta \cos \theta} - \frac{8}{3} \cot 2\theta.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (15.) \quad \frac{du}{d\theta} &= \tan^4 \theta = \tan^2 \theta (1 + \tan^2 \theta) = \tan^2 \theta \\
 &= \tan^2 \theta (1 + \tan^2 \theta) - (1 + \tan^2 \theta) + 1, \\
 \therefore u &= \frac{\tan^3 \theta}{3} - \tan \theta + \theta.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (16.) \quad \frac{du}{d\theta} &= \frac{1}{\tan^5 \theta} = \frac{1 + \tan^2 \theta}{\tan^5 \theta} - \frac{1}{\tan^3 \theta} \\
 &= \frac{1 + \tan^2 \theta}{\tan^5 \theta} - \frac{1 + \tan^2 \theta}{\tan^3 \theta} + \frac{1}{\tan \theta}, \\
 \therefore u &= \frac{-1}{4 \tan^4 \theta} + \frac{1}{2 \tan^2 \theta} + \text{h.l.} \sin \theta.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (17.) \quad \frac{du}{d\theta} &= \theta^3 \cos \theta & p &= \theta^3 & \frac{dq}{d\theta} &= \cos \theta \\
 & & \frac{dp}{d\theta} &= 3\theta^2 & q &= \sin \theta,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore u = \theta^3 \sin \theta - 3 \int \theta^2 \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$p = \theta^3 \quad \frac{dq}{d\theta} = \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{dp}{d\theta} = 2\theta \quad q = -\cos \theta$$

$$\int \theta^2 \sin \theta d\theta = -\theta^2 \cos \theta + 2 \int \theta \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$p = \theta \quad \frac{dq}{d\theta} = \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{dp}{d\theta} = 1 \quad q = \sin \theta$$

$$\int \theta \cos \theta d\theta = \theta \sin \theta - \int \sin \theta d\theta = \theta \sin \theta + \cos \theta,$$

$$\therefore u = \theta^3 \sin \theta + 3\theta^2 \cos \theta - 6\theta \sin \theta - 6 \cos \theta.$$

$$(18.) \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sin^{-1} x.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{To integrate } \frac{x^3 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad p = x \quad \frac{dq}{dx} &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ \frac{dp}{dx} &= 1 \quad q = -\sqrt{1-x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^3 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} &= -x \sqrt{1-x^2} + \int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \\ &= -x \sqrt{1-x^2} + \int \frac{dw}{\sqrt{1-w^2}} - \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \\ \therefore \int \frac{x^3 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} &= -\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} x. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Next, to integrate } \frac{x^3 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sin^{-1} x,$$

$$\begin{aligned} p &= \sin^{-1} x \quad \frac{dq}{dx} = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ \frac{dp}{dx} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad q = -\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} x, \\ \therefore u &= \frac{1}{2} (\sin^{-1} x)^2 - \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{1-x^2} \sin^{-1} x + \frac{1}{2} \int x dx \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sin^{-1} x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2}(\sin^{-1} x)^2 - \frac{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}{2} \sin^{-1} x + \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{1}{4}(\sin^{-1} x)^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{4}(\sin^{-1} x)^2 - \frac{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}{2} \sin^{-1} x + \frac{x^2}{4}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$(19.) \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{x}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \sin^{-1} x.$$

$$p = \sin^{-1} x \quad \frac{dq}{dx} = \frac{x}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad q = \frac{1}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore u &= \frac{\sin^{-1} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \int \frac{dx}{1-x^2} \\
&= \frac{\sin^{-1} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \int \frac{dx}{1-x} + \int \frac{dx}{1+x} \right\} \\
&= \frac{\sin^{-1} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \log \frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x}}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$(20.) \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \tan^{-1} x.$$

$$p = \tan^{-1} x \quad \frac{dq}{dx} = \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad q = x - \tan^{-1} x,$$

$$\therefore u = \tan^{-1} x (x - \tan^{-1} x) - \int \frac{x dx}{1+x^2} + \int \frac{\tan^{-1} x dx}{1+x^2}.$$

$$= \tan^{-1} x (x - \tan^{-1} x) - \log \sqrt{1+x^2} + \frac{(\tan^{-1} x)^2}{2}$$

$$= x \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} (\tan^{-1} x)^2 - \log \sqrt{1+x^2}.$$

$$(21.) \quad \frac{du}{dx} = e^{ax} \sin^2 x.$$

$$p = \sin^2 x \quad \frac{dq}{dx} = e^{ax}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dx} = 2 \sin x \cos x \quad q = \frac{e^{ax}}{a}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \sin^2 x - \frac{2}{a} \int e^{ax} \sin x \cos x dx$$

$$p = \sin x \cos x \quad \frac{dq}{dx} = e^{ax}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dx} = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \quad q = \frac{e^{ax}}{a}$$

$$= 1 - 2 \sin^2 x,$$

$$\therefore \int e^{ax} \sin x \cos x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \sin x \cos x - \frac{1}{a} \int e^{ax} dx + \frac{2}{a} \int e^{ax} \sin^2 x dx,$$

$$\therefore u = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \sin^2 x - \frac{2}{a^2} e^{ax} \sin x \cos x + \frac{2}{a^2} \frac{e^{ax}}{a} - \frac{4u}{a^2},$$

$$\therefore u \left( 1 + \frac{4}{a^2} \right) = \frac{e^{ax} \sin x}{a^2} (a \sin x - 2 \cos x) + \frac{2e^{ax}}{a^3},$$

$$\therefore u = \frac{e^{ax} \sin x (a \sin x - 2 \cos x)}{a^2 + 4} + \frac{2e^{ax}}{a(a^2 + 4)}.$$

$$(22.) \quad \frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{1}{(a + b \cos x)^2}$$

Assume

$$\int \frac{dx}{(a + b \cos x)^2} = \frac{A \sin x}{a + b \cos x} + B \int \frac{dx}{a + b \cos x}$$

Taking the differential coefficients

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(a + b \cos x)^2} &= \frac{A \cos x (a + b \cos x) + b A \sin^2 x}{(a + b \cos x)^2} \\ &+ \frac{B(a + b \cos x)}{(a + b \cos x)^2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 1 &= A \cos x (a + b \cos x) + b A \sin^2 x + B(a + b \cos x) \\ &= A a \cos x + A b \cos^2 x + A b \sin^2 x + B a + B b \cos x \\ &= (A a + B b) \cos x + A b + B a. \end{aligned}$$

Equating like powers of  $(\cos x)$ ,

$$A a + B b = 0, \quad \therefore A = -\frac{b}{a} B$$

$$A b + B a = 1$$

$$B \left( -\frac{b^2}{a} + a \right) = 1, \quad \therefore B = \frac{a}{a^2 - b^2},$$

$$\therefore A = -\frac{b}{a^2 - b^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\therefore \int \frac{dx}{(a + b \cos x)^2} \\ &= -\frac{b}{a^2 - b^2} \frac{\sin x}{a + b \cos x} + \frac{a}{a^2 - b^2} \int \frac{dx}{a + b \cos x} \\ &= \frac{1}{a^2 - b^2} \left\{ \frac{-b \sin x}{a + b \cos x} + a \int \frac{dx}{a + b \cos x} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

(23.) To integrate  $e^{ax} \cos kx$ .

$$\text{Let } p = \cos kx \quad dq = e^{ax} dx,$$

$$dp = -k \sin kx dx \quad q = \frac{e^{ax}}{a},$$

$$(1) \therefore \int e^{ax} \cos kx dx = \frac{e^{ax} \cos kx}{a} + \frac{k}{a} \int e^{ax} \sin kx dx.$$

$$(2) \int e^{ax} \sin kx dx = \frac{e^{ax} \sin kx}{a} - \frac{k}{a} \int e^{ax} \cos kx dx.$$

Multiplying equation (2) by  $\frac{k}{a}$  and substituting in equation (1)

$$\int e^{ax} \cos kx dx \left(1 + \frac{k^2}{a^2}\right) = \frac{e^{ax} \cos kx}{a} + \frac{k e^{ax} \sin kx}{a^2},$$

$$\int e^{ax} \cos kx dx = \frac{e^{ax} (a \cos kx + k \sin kx)}{a^2 + k^2}.$$

(24.) To integrate  $e^{-ax} \sin kx$ ,

$$p = \sin kx \quad dq = e^{-ax} dx,$$

$$dp = k \cos kx \quad q = -\frac{e^{-ax}}{a},$$

$$(1) \therefore \int e^{-ax} \sin kx dx = -\frac{e^{-ax} \sin kx}{a} + \frac{k}{a} \int e^{-ax} \cos kx dx.$$

$$(2) \int e^{-ax} \cos kx dx$$

$$= -\frac{e^{-ax} \cos kx}{a} - \frac{k}{a} \int e^{-ax} \sin kx dx.$$

Multiplying equation (2) by  $\left(\frac{k}{a}\right)$  and substituting in equation (1)

$$\int e^{-ax} \sin kx \, dx = -\frac{e^{-ax} \sin kx}{a} - \frac{k e^{-ax} \cos kx}{a^2}$$

$$- \frac{k^2}{a^2} \int e^{ax} \sin kx \, dx$$

$$\frac{a^2 + k^2}{a^2} \int e^{-ax} \sin kx \, dx = -\frac{e^{-ax} (a \sin kx + k \cos kx)}{a^2}$$

$$\int e^{-ax} \sin kx \, dx = -\frac{e^{-ax} (a \sin kx + k \cos kx)}{a^2 + k^2}$$

$$(25.) \int \frac{d\theta}{a \cos^2 \theta + b \sin^2 \theta} = \int \frac{\frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta}}{a + b \tan^2 \theta}$$

$$= \int \frac{d(\tan \theta)}{a + b \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{ab}} \tan^{-1} \left( \tan \theta \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}} \right).$$

$$(26.) \int \frac{\cos \theta \, d\theta}{(1 - e^2 \cos^2 \theta)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int \frac{\cos \theta \, d\theta}{(1 - e^2 + e^2 \sin^2 \theta)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$= \int \frac{\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} \, d\theta}{(1 - e^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} + \frac{e^2}{1 - e^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$= - \int \frac{\frac{1}{2} \, d \left( \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \right)}{(1 - e^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} + \frac{e^2}{1 - e^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{(1-e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} + \frac{e^2}{1-e^2}}} \\
 &= \frac{\sin \theta}{(1-e^2) \sqrt{1-e^2+e^2 \sin^2 \theta}} \\
 &= \frac{\sin \theta}{(1-e^2) \sqrt{1-e^2 \cos^2 \theta}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(27.) \int (\cos 2\theta)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos \theta d\theta = \int (1-2\sin^2 \theta)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos \theta d\theta.$$

$$\text{Let } 2 \sin^2 \theta = x^2 \quad d\theta = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2} \cos \theta}$$

$$du = \frac{(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{(1-2x^2+x^4) dx}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\sqrt{2} du = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \frac{2x^2 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{x^4 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} x,$$

$$\int \frac{x^4}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\frac{x^3}{4} \sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$= -\sqrt{1-x^2} \left( \frac{x^3}{4} + \frac{3x}{2 \cdot 4} \right) + \frac{3}{8} \sin^{-1} x,$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{2} u = \sin^{-1} x + x \sqrt{1-x^2} - \sin^{-1} x$$

$$- \sqrt{1-x^2} \left( \frac{x^3}{4} + \frac{3x}{8} \right) + \frac{3}{8} \sin^{-1} x$$

$$= \sqrt{1-x^2} \left( \frac{5x}{8} - \frac{x^3}{4} \right) + \frac{3}{8} \sin^{-1} x$$

$$\sqrt{2}u = \sqrt{\cos 2\theta} \left( \frac{5\sqrt{2}\sin\theta}{8} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}\sin^3\theta}{4} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{3}{8} \sin^{-1}(\sqrt{2}\sin\theta),$$

$$u = \sqrt{\cos 2\theta} \frac{\sin\theta}{8} (5 - 4 + 4\cos^2\theta)$$

$$+ \frac{3}{8\sqrt{2}} \sin^{-1}(\sqrt{2}\sin\theta)$$

$$= \frac{\sin\theta}{8} (3 + 2\cos 2\theta) \sqrt{\cos 2\theta} + \frac{3}{8\sqrt{2}} \sin^{-1}(\sqrt{2}\sin\theta).$$

$$(28.) \int \frac{\sin\theta d\theta}{\sqrt{\sin^2 a - \sin^2 \theta}} = \int \frac{\sin\theta d\theta}{\sqrt{\cos^2 \theta - \cos^2 a}}$$

$$= - \int \frac{d(\cos\theta)}{\sqrt{\cos^2 \theta - \cos^2 a}} = - \log(\sqrt{\cos^2 \theta - \cos^2 a} + \cos\theta)$$

$$= - \log(\sqrt{\sin^2 a - \sin^2 \theta} + \cos\theta) + C.$$

If  $\theta = a$ ,  $u = - \log(\cos a) + C$ ,

$$\therefore \int_a^\theta \frac{\sin\theta d\theta}{\sqrt{\sin^2 a - \sin^2 \theta}} = \log \frac{\cos a}{\sqrt{\sin^2 a - \sin^2 \theta} + \cos \theta}$$

## CHAPTER VI.

## ON DEFINITE INTEGRALS.

In the process of differentiation all constant quantities which are merely added to, or subtracted from, those quantities which contain the variable disappear; and, on the contrary, after integration, there may be a constant quantity connected with the integral which we have not in that operation obtained. The letter  $C$  is therefore added to every integral to represent this quantity, and in order to determine its value we must in the first place find what particular value of the variable makes the integral 0; we thus get two equations, both of which contain  $C$ , and between these two equations  $C$  may be eliminated. For instance, if we have  $\int 3x^2 dx = x^3 + C$  for the *general value* of the integral, and the problem indicates that for the *particular value*  $x = a$ , the integral becomes 0, then  $0 = a^3 + C$ ; by subtracting this from the general value of the integral we get  $x^3 - a^3$ , in which the constant  $C$  has disappeared; this latter is called the *corrected integral*, and is written thus,

$$\int_a^x 3x^2 dx = x^3 - a^3.$$

In this expression the value of the integral commences when  $x = a$ , and if we give another value to  $x$ , say  $x = b$ , then we have fully determined the value of the integral, which is now written.

$$\int_a^b 3x^2 dx = b^3 - a^3.$$

This is called the *definite integral*, and is said to be taken between the limits  $x = b$  and  $x = a$ : the former is called the superior limit, and the latter the inferior limit, and the operation is called integration between limits.



In general  $\int f(x) dx = \phi(x) + C$ .

In order to determine the definite integral, we must, according to the nature of the problem proposed, assign the proper limits, which we shall represent by  $a$  and  $b$ , as before; then we have

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \phi(a) - \phi(b).$$

As every function of  $x$  may represent the ordinates of a curve whose abscissa is  $x$ , it follows that the operation of integrating between limits may be applied to finding the areas and lengths of curves, the volumes and surfaces of solids of revolution, &c.

*Examples.—Areas of Curves, Volumes of Solids, &c.*

(1.) The general equation to a parabola of any order is  $y^{m+n} = axm^n$ . Then, since  $A = \int y dx$  taken between the proper limits, we have in this case

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int a^{\frac{m}{m+n}} x^{\frac{n}{m+n}} dx \\ &= \frac{m+n}{m+2n} a^{\frac{m}{m+n}} x^{\frac{m+2n}{m+n}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

Then we perceive that the area = 0 when  $x=0$ ,  $\therefore C=0$ ; and taking the above between the limits  $x=0$  and  $x=x$ , since the value of the integral commences when  $x=0$  and ends when  $x=x$ , we have

$$\int_0^x a^{\frac{m}{m+n}} x^{\frac{n}{m+n}} dx = \frac{m+n}{m+2n} a^{\frac{m}{m+n}} x^{\frac{m+2n}{m+n}}.$$

(2.) The general equation to hyperbolas referred to their asymptotes is

$$x^m y^n = a^{m+n},$$

$$\therefore y^n = \frac{a^{m+n}}{x^m}, \text{ and } y = \frac{a^{\frac{m+n}{n}}}{x^{\frac{m}{n}}},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore A &= \int y dx = \int \frac{a^{\frac{m+n}{n}}}{x^{\frac{m}{n}}} dx = \int a^{\frac{m+n}{n}} x^{-\frac{m}{n}} dx \\ &= \frac{n}{n-m} a^{\frac{m+n}{n}} x^{\frac{n-m}{n}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

We must here determine the constant C, as in the above example, that is, find when the value of  $x$  makes the area = 0, &c. We must here observe, that this formula fails when  $m = n$ ; for then  $A = C + a^2 \log x$ , which cannot be determined by the above method.

(3.) The equation to the tractrix is

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{(a^2 - y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}},$$

$$\therefore y dx = -dy (a^2 - y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{and } A &= \int y dx = - \int dy (a^2 - y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= -\frac{y}{2} (a^2 - y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{y}{a} + C. \end{aligned}$$

Then in order to find the area included by the positive axes, let  $y = -a$ , observing that  $C = 0$ ,

$$\therefore \text{ whole area} = \frac{\pi a^2}{4}, \quad \therefore \sin^{-1} 1 = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

Since it is shown in all works on the Differential Calculus that

$$\frac{dV}{dx} = \pi y^2 \text{ and } \frac{dS}{dx} = 2\pi y \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2},$$

it follows that to find the volumes and surfaces of solids we have to integrate these functions between the proper limits.

### *Examples.*

(1.) To find the volume and surface of a sphere.

The equation to the circle referred to the centre is  $y^2 = r^2 - x^2$ , where  $r$  represents the radius of the sphere; and as one value of  $r$  lies wholly above and the other wholly below the axis of  $x$ , we must integrate between the limits  $x = -r$  and  $x = r$ ; we have

$$V = \pi \int_{-r}^{+r} (r^2 - x^2) dx = \frac{4\pi}{3} r^3.$$

If we integrated this without reference to limits, the expression we should have would give the volume of the segment of a sphere; and we observe that  $C = 0$  when  $x = 0$ , since the integral becomes 0.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Also, } S &= 2\pi \int y \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} = 2\pi \int y \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{y^2}} \\ &= 2\pi \int \sqrt{y^2 + x^2} dx \\ &= 2\pi \int_{-r}^{+r} (r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = 2\pi \times 2r^2 = 4\pi r^2. \end{aligned}$$

We might form the integral

$$2\pi \int \sqrt{(y^2 + x^2)} dx = 2\pi \int \sqrt{r^2} dx$$

by writing the value of  $y^2$  given in the equation to the curve.

Hence the integral  $= 2\pi r x$ , which is the surface of the segment, whose height is  $x$ .

(2.) To find the volume and surface of a prolate spheroid formed by the revolution of an ellipse about its major diameter.

The equation to the ellipse is  $y^2 = \frac{b^2}{a^2} (a^2 - x^2)$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  represent the major and minor semi-axes respectively.

$$\text{Hence, } V = \pi \int y^2 dx = \pi \frac{b^2}{a^2} \int (a^2 - x^2) dx$$

$$= \pi \frac{b^2}{a^2} \left( a^2 x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) + C,$$

which is the volume of a spheroidal segment, remarking that  $C=0$ . Next we must integrate between the limits  $x=-a$  and  $x=a$ ; then we have

$$V = \pi \frac{b^2}{a^2} \int_{-a}^{+a} (a^2 - x^2) dx = \frac{4}{3} \pi b^2 a,$$

$$\frac{dS}{dx} = 2\pi y \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2},$$

$$\text{and } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{b}{a} \frac{x}{(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}, \therefore 1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = 1 + \frac{b^2 x^2}{a^2 (a^2 - x^2)}.$$

If we write  $e^2$  for  $\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2}$  we have

$$1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = \frac{a^2 - e^2 x^2}{a^2 - x^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore s &= 2\pi \int y \left\{ 1 + \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 \right\} dx = \frac{2\pi b e}{a} \int \left( \frac{a^2}{e^2} - x^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi b e}{a} \left\{ x \left( \frac{a^2}{e^2} - x^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{a^2}{e^2} \sin^{-1} \frac{ex}{a} \right\} + C.\end{aligned}$$

Here  $C = 0$ , and if we integrate between the limits  $x = -a$  and  $x = a$  we have the whole surface

$$= \frac{2\pi ab}{e} \left\{ e (1 - e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \sin^{-1} e \right\}.$$

(3.) To find the volume and surface of an oblate spheroid.

In order to determine the equation to this, we merely have to change  $a$  into  $b$ , and we have

$$y^2 = \frac{a^2}{b^2} (b^2 - x^2),$$

$$\text{and } V = \frac{\pi a^2}{b^2} \int (b^2 - x^2) dx = \frac{\pi a^2 x}{b^2} \left( b^2 - \frac{x^2}{3} \right) + C.$$

Integrating between the limits  $x = -b$  and  $x = +b$ , observing that  $C = 0$ ; for  $V = 0$  when  $x = 0$ ,  $\therefore$  the whole volume

$$= \frac{\pi a^2}{b^2} \int_{-b}^{+b} (b^2 - x^2) dx = \frac{4}{3} \pi a^2 b,$$

and the surface of the oblate sphere may be found in the same manner as the last.

(4.) To find the volume of a circular spindle.

Here let  $O$  be the centre of the circle of which  $ACB$  is a segment, and let  $OC =$  the rad.  $= r$  be perpendicular to  $AB$ ,  $OD = a$ ;  $GD = x$  and the chord  $AB = 2c$ ;  $GF = y$ ; (see figure page 103.) then we have

$$r^2 = x^2 + (y + a)^2,$$

$$\therefore y^2 = r^2 - a^2 - x^2 - 2ay,$$

$$V = \pi \int y^2 dx = \pi \int (r^2 - a^2 - x^2 - 2ay) dx$$

$$= \pi \left\{ (r^2 - a^2)x + \frac{x^3}{3} - 2a \int y dx \right\}$$

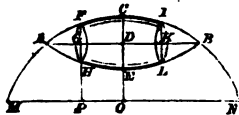
$$= \pi \left\{ (r^2 - a^2)x - \frac{x^3}{3} - 2a \times \text{gen. area DGFC} \right\} + C.$$

Here  $C = 0$ , and the above gives the volume of the frustum HECE, the double of which is the whole frustum HFIL. The limits are  $x = -c$ , and  $x = +c$ , we have volume of the spindle

$$= 2\pi \left\{ \frac{1}{3}c^3 - a \times \text{gen. area ACB} \right\}.$$

(5.) To find the volume of an elliptic spindle.

Let ACB be the generating arc of the ellipse, in which  $AD = c$ ,  $OD = i$ ,  $MO = a = \text{semi-axis major}$ , and  $OC = b = \text{semi-axis minor}$ ;  $DG = x$ , and  $FG = y$ . Then from the property of the ellipse  $c$  being the



$$a : b :: (a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} : \frac{b}{a} (a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = PF.$$

$$\text{Hence } y = \frac{b(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{a} - i,$$

$$\therefore y^2 = \frac{b^2}{a^2} (a^2 - x^2) - \frac{2bi\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{a} + i^2,$$

$$\therefore V = \pi \int y^2 dx$$

$$= \pi \int \left( b^2 - \frac{b^2 x^2}{a^2} - \frac{2bi}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + i^2 \right) dx$$

$$= \pi \int \left\{ b^2 - \frac{b^2 x^2}{a^2} - i^2 - 2i \cdot \frac{b}{a} (a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2i^2 \right\} dx$$

$$= \pi \int \left\{ b^2 \cdot \frac{c^2 - x^2}{a^2} - 2iy \right\} dx$$

$$= \pi \left\{ b^2 x \cdot \frac{3c^2 - x^2}{3a^2} - 2i \cdot \text{area DGFC} \right\} + C$$

$$= \text{volume of ECFH, and when } x = c, C = 0,$$



and  $C = 0$ . This is the volume of the frustum  $FCEH$ , and for the volume of the spindle we have

$$2\pi \left\{ 2i \times \text{area AFCD} - \frac{b^3 c^3}{12a^3} \right\}.$$

(7.) To find the surface of a circular spindle.

Retaining the notation used in the last, we have

$$no = y + a$$

$$= \sqrt{OF^2 - Fn^2} = \sqrt{r^2 - x^2},$$

$$\therefore y = (r^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - a,$$

$$\text{and } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{(r^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \text{ and } \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 = \frac{x^2}{r^2 - x^2}$$

$$\therefore S = 2\pi \int y \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{r^2 - x^2}} dx$$

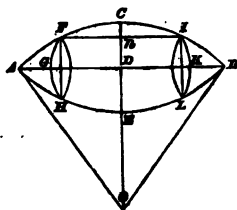
$$= 2\pi \int \left\{ (r^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - a \right\} \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{r^2}{r^2 - x^2}} \right\} dx$$

$$= 2\pi r \int \left\{ 1 - \frac{a}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}} \right\} dx = 2\pi r \left\{ x - a \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{r} \right\} + C,$$

and  $C=0$ , the surface of the part  $HECF$ ; and if  $x=c$ , we have

$$S = 2\pi r \left\{ c - a \sin^{-1} \frac{c}{r} \right\},$$

the double of which will be the surface of the whole spindle  $ACBE$





(8.) To find the volume of a parabolic spindle.

Put  $CD = h$ ,  $AB = 2c$ , and

$x = AG$ , and  $y = FG$ .

From the property of the parabola

$$AD^2 : AG \cdot GB :: CD : EG,$$

$$c^2 : x(2c - x) :: h : y,$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{h(2cx - x^2)}{c^2}, \therefore y^3 = \frac{h^3}{c^4} (4c^2x^2 - 4cx^3 + x^4),$$

$$\therefore V = \pi \int y^3 dx$$

$$= \pi \frac{h^3}{c^4} \int (4c^2x^2 - 4cx^3 + x^4) dx = \frac{\pi h^3}{c^4} \left( \frac{4c^2x^3}{3} - cx^4 + \frac{x^5}{5} \right),$$

the volume of AFH, since  $C = 0$ ; when  $x = c$ , we have

$$\frac{\pi h^3}{c^4} \left( \frac{4c^3}{3} - c^5 + \frac{c^5}{5} \right) = \frac{8}{15} \pi h^3 c =$$

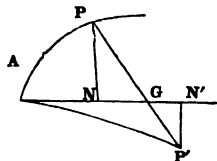
volume of the semi-spindle; and, as we have found the volume of the part AFH, if we subtract this from the whole semi-spindle, we shall have the frustum EHCF, the double of which will be volume of the whole frustum EHIL.

In the same manner as in the last example, we may find the surface of the parabolic spindle.

(9.) In a parabola find the area included between the curve, its evolute, and its radius of curvature.

$$\text{area parabola ANP} = \int y dx$$

$$= 2 \sqrt{a} \int \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{a} x^{\frac{3}{2}},$$



$$\text{area evolute AN'P'} = \int \beta d\alpha = \frac{2}{3\sqrt{8a}} \int (\alpha - 2a)^{\frac{3}{2}} d\alpha$$

$$= \frac{4}{15\sqrt{8a}} (a-2a)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{4}{15\sqrt{8a}} 9\sqrt{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{12x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{5\sqrt{a}}.$$

$$\text{subnormal NG} = y \frac{dy}{dx} = y \frac{2a}{y} = 2a,$$

$$\text{area PNG} = \frac{NP \cdot NG}{2} = ay = 2a^{\frac{3}{2}}x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$GN' = AN' - AG = 3x + 2a - x - 2a = 2x,$$

$$\text{area P'N'G} = \frac{GN' \cdot N'P'}{2} = \beta x = \frac{y^3}{4a^2}x$$

$$= \frac{4ax^2}{4a^2} 2\sqrt{ax} = \frac{2x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\sqrt{a}},$$

$$\text{area APP'} = \text{APN} + \text{NPG} + \text{AN'P'} - \text{GN'P'}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{ax^{\frac{3}{2}}} + 2a^{\frac{3}{2}}x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{12x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{5\sqrt{a}} - \frac{2x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\sqrt{a}}$$

$$= \frac{20ax^{\frac{3}{2}} + 30a^2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 6x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{15\sqrt{a}}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{a}} \left( a^2 + \frac{2}{3}ax + \frac{1}{5}x^2 \right).$$

(10.) To find the length of the spiral of Archimedes.

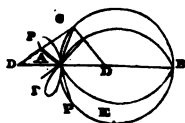
$$r = a \quad \frac{dr}{d\theta} = a,$$

$$\frac{ds}{dr} = \frac{ds}{d\theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dr} = \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{r^2 + a^2}$$

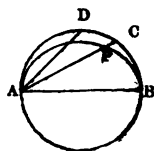
$$\begin{aligned}
 s &= \frac{1}{a} \int \sqrt{r^2 + a^2} dr = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{r^2 dr}{\sqrt{r^2 + a^2}} + a \int \frac{dr}{\sqrt{r^2 + a^2}} \\
 &= \frac{r}{a} \sqrt{r^2 + a^2} - \frac{1}{a} \int dr \sqrt{r^2 + a^2} + a \int \frac{dr}{\sqrt{r^2 + a^2}} \\
 &= \frac{r}{2a} \sqrt{r^2 + a^2} - \frac{a}{2} \int \frac{dr}{\sqrt{r^2 + a^2}} + a \int \frac{dr}{\sqrt{r^2 + a^2}} \\
 &= \frac{r}{2a} \sqrt{r^2 + a^2} + \frac{a}{2} \int \frac{dr}{\sqrt{r^2 + a^2}} \\
 &= \frac{r}{2a} \sqrt{r^2 + a^2} + \frac{a}{2} \log \left( \frac{\sqrt{r^2 + a^2} + r}{a} \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

(11.) On AB, the diameter of a given semicircle ACB, take AD = the chord AC; join C, D; bisect CD in P, and find the equation and area of the locus of P.

Join A, P, and put  $AP = y$ ,  $\angle PAD = \phi$ , and  $AB = 2a$ ; then  $AC = AD = 2a \cos 2\phi$ , and  $AP$  or  $y = 2a \cos \phi \cos 2\phi$ . Let  $AP = y$  be drawn in an opposite direction; then  $\phi$  will become  $180^\circ + \phi$ , and  $AP$  or  $y$  will become  $= 2a \cos(180^\circ + \phi) \times \cos(360^\circ + 2\phi) = -2a \cos \phi \cos 2\phi = -y$ , which indicates that when  $\phi$  passes  $180^\circ$ , the point P will begin at B, and describe exactly the same curve which it has described; hence, when  $\phi$  arrives at  $180^\circ$ , the curve is complete. When  $y = 0$ ,  $\phi$  has three values from  $0^\circ$  to  $180^\circ$ , viz.,  $45^\circ$ ,  $90^\circ$ , and  $135^\circ$ , which shows that the point P returns thrice to the point A, and therefore describes three noduses;  $2 \text{ area } ABP = \int y^2 d\phi = 4a^2 \int d\phi \cos^2 \phi (1 - 4 \sin^2 \phi \cos^2 \phi) = a^2 \phi + \frac{1}{3} a^2 \sin \phi (3 \cos \phi - 2 \cos^3 \phi + 8 \cos^5 \phi)$ , this between  $\phi = 0^\circ$ , and  $\phi = 45^\circ$ , gives  $\frac{1}{4}$  circle  $+ \frac{3}{8} a^2$ , or  $1.45206 a^2$  for the area APBEA, and between  $\phi = 45^\circ$ , and  $\phi = 90^\circ$ , gives  $\frac{1}{4}$  circle  $- \frac{3}{8} a^2$ , or  $.118733' a^2$  for the area of the other two small and equal noduses, each of which are therefore  $= \frac{1}{8}$  circle  $- \frac{1}{8} a^2$ , or  $.05936' a^2$ ; hence the area of the entire curve comprehending the three noduses is equal to the semicircle ACB.



(12.) ACDB is a given circle, whose diameter is AB; on the chord AD, which is an arithmetical mean between the chord AC and the diameter AB, take AP, a geometrical mean between AC and AB, and show the nature and area of the curve which is the locus of P.



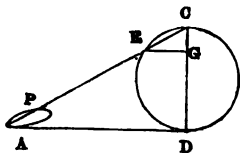
Put  $AB = a$ ,  $AP = r$ , and  $\angle PAB = \theta$ ; then  $AD = a \cos \theta$ , and  $AC = 2AD - AB = 2a \cos \theta - a$ , and consequently  $AP^2$  or  $r^2 = AC \cdot AB = a^2 (2 \cos \theta - 1)$ , the polar equation to the curve. For the quadrature we have

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \text{ area } ABP &= \int r^2 d\theta = a^2 \int d\theta (2 \cos \theta - 1) \\ &= 2a^2 \sin \theta - a^2 \theta. \end{aligned}$$

To ascertain the limit, put  $r = 0$ ; then  $r^2$  or  $a^2 (2 \cos \theta - 1) = 0$ , and  $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ ; therefore the curve makes an angle of  $60^\circ$  with the diameter AB; hence, taking the above between

$\theta = 0$ , and  $\theta = 60^\circ$ , we get  $a^2 \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{6} a^2 \cdot 2\pi$ , or  $a^2 \times .6848$ .

(13.) Let the given circle CED, whose diameter is CD, touch the indefinite right line AD in D, and from the given point A, draw the right line AEC, on which take AP = the sine of the arc EC, and find the equation and area of the curve which is the locus of P.



The lines being drawn as enunciated, put  $CD = a$ ,  $\angle DAC = \phi$ ; then  $AD = a \cot \phi$ , and, by similar  $\Delta s$ ,  $CD : AD :: CG : EG = \cot \phi \times CG$ ; but, by the circle,

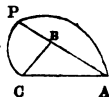
$$EG = (a \cdot CG - CG^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}; \text{ whence } CG = \frac{a}{\cot^2 \phi + 1} = a$$

$\sin^2 \phi$ ,  $EG = AP = (a^2 \sin^2 \phi - a^2 \sin^4 \phi)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} a \sin 2\phi$ ; the polar equation of the curve. When  $\phi = 90^\circ$ ,  $AP = 0$ , when  $\phi = 45^\circ$ ,  $AP = \frac{1}{2} a$ , and when  $\phi = 0^\circ$ ,  $AP = 0$ ; hence A is a *punctum duplex*.

*Quadrature.*— $\int \frac{1}{2} AP \times d\phi = \frac{1}{8} a^2 \int d\phi \sin^2 2\phi = \frac{1}{8} a^2$   
 $(-\frac{1}{8} \sin 4\phi + \frac{1}{2}\phi)$ , which, between  $\phi = 90^\circ$ , and  $\phi = 0^\circ$ ,  
 gives  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the given circle for the area of the *nodus* APA.

(12.) Let AB, the base of the right-angled triangle ABC, be produced till BP be equal to the diameter of the inscribed circle. Required the equation, quadrature, and greatest possible ordinate of the curve which is the locus of P, the hypotenuse AC being given.

Put the hypotenuse  $AC = a$ ,  $3.14159265 = \pi$ , and angle  $CAB = x$ ; then, by trigonometry,  $AB = a \cos x$ , and  $BC = a \sin x$ ; whence  $BP = AB + BC - AC = a(\cos x + \sin x - 1)$ , and  $AP = a(2 \cos x + \sin x - 1)$ , the polar equation of the curve. When  $x = 90^\circ$ ,  $AP = 0$ , and when  $x = 0^\circ$ ,  $AP = a$ ;  $\therefore$  the curve commences at A and terminates at C. The maximum polar ordinate is when  $\cos x = 2 \sin x$ , or when  $\sin x = \frac{1}{5} \sqrt{5}$ , or  $x = 26^\circ 33' 9''$ .



*Quadrature.*—The differential of the area is  $= \frac{1}{2} AP^2 dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} a^2 dx \times (4 \cos^2 x + 4 \cos x \sin x + \sin^2 x - 4 \cos x - 2 \sin x + 1)$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} a^2 dx \times \left( \frac{7}{2} - 4 \cos x - 2 \sin x + \frac{3}{2} \cos 2x + 2 \sin 2x \right)$ , and the integrals give the area  $= \frac{1}{2} a^2 \times \left( \frac{7x}{2} - 4 \sin x + 2 \cos x + \frac{3}{4} \sin 2x - \cos 2x \right)$ ; which, between  $x = 0^\circ$ , and  $x = 90^\circ$ , gives  $\frac{7}{8} a^2 \pi - 2 a^2$  for the area of the whole curve APC, or in numbers  $= .74889357 a^2$ , as required.

The area of the space inclosed by the curve

$$ay^2 = x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \text{ is } \frac{8}{5} a^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \int y dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int x (a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \cdot \frac{2}{5} (a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{5}{2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{If } x = 0 \quad \text{Area} = \frac{2}{5} a^2 + C.$$

$$\text{If } x = a \quad \text{Area} = 0,$$

$$\therefore \text{Whole area} = \frac{4 \cdot 2}{5} a^2.$$

The length of the curve,  $y \log \left( \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x - 1} \right)$

from  $x = 1$  to  $x = 2$  is  $= \log (e + e^{-1})$ .

$$y = \log \left( \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x - 1} \right),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{e^x (e^x - 1) - e^x (e^x + 1)}{(e^x - 1)^2} \cdot \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1} \\ &= \frac{-2e^x}{e^{2x} - 1}, \end{aligned}$$

$$1 + \frac{dy^2}{dx^2} = \frac{e^{4x} - 2e^{2x} + 1 + 4e^{2x}}{(e^{2x} - 1)^2} = \left( \frac{e^{2x} + 1}{e^{2x} - 1} \right)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore s &= \int dx \sqrt{1 + \frac{dy^2}{dx^2}} = \int \frac{e^{2x} + 1}{e^{2x} - 1} dx \\ &= \int \frac{e^x dx}{e^x + 1} + \int \frac{dx}{e^x - 1} = \int \frac{e^x dx}{e^x + 1} + \int \frac{e^x dx}{e^x - 1} - \int dx \end{aligned}$$

$$s = \log (e^{2x} - 1) - x + C.$$

$$\text{If } x = 2 \quad s = \log (e^4 - 1) - 2 + C.$$

$$x = 1 \quad s = \log (e^2 - 1) - 1 + C,$$

$\therefore$  from  $x=2$  to  $x=1$   $s = \log(e^4 - 1) - \log(e^2 - 1) - 1$ ,

$$s = \log(e^2 + 1) - \log e$$

$$= \log\left(\frac{e^2 + 1}{e}\right) = \log(e + e^{-1}).$$

(14.) The length of the curve  $8a^3y = x^4 + 6a^2x^2$ , measured from the origin of co-ordinates, is

$$\frac{x}{8a^3} (x^3 + 4a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$y = \frac{x}{8a^3} (x^4 + 6a^2x^2)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{8a^3} (4x^3 + 12a^2x) = \frac{1}{2a^3} (x^2 + 3a^2x)$$

$$1 + \frac{dy^2}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{4a^6} (x^6 + 6a^2x^4 + 9a^4x^2 + 4a^6)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4a^6} \{x^6 + 3a^2x^4 + 3a^4x^2 + a^6 + 3a^2(x^4 + 2a^2x^2 + a^4)\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4a^6} \left\{ (x^2 + a^2)^3 + 3a^2(x^2 + a^2)^2 \right\}$$

$$= \frac{(x^2 + a^2)^2}{4a^6} (x^2 + 4a^2),$$

$$\therefore s = \int dx \sqrt{1 + \frac{dy^2}{dx^2}} = \frac{1}{2a^3} \int (x^2 + a^2) \sqrt{x^2 + 4a^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a^3} \frac{x}{4} (x^2 + 4a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}.$$

(15.) The volume generated by the curve  $y^2(x - 4a) = ax(x - 3a)$  revolving about the axis of  $x$ , from  $x = 0$  to  $x = 3a$  is  $= \frac{1}{2} \pi a^3 (15 - 16 \log 2)$ .

$$y^2 = a \frac{x^2 - 3ax}{x - 4a} = a \left( x + a + \frac{4a^2}{x - 4a} \right),$$

$$\therefore V = \pi \int y^2 dx = \pi a \left( \frac{x^2}{2} + ax + 4a^2 \log(x - 4a) \right) + C.$$

$$\text{If } x = 0 \quad 0 = 4\pi a^2 \log(-4a) + C.$$

$$\text{If } x = 3a$$

$$0 = \pi a \left( \frac{9a^2}{2} + 3a^2 + 4a^2 \log(-a) \right) + C,$$

$$\therefore V = \pi a \left\{ \frac{15a^2}{2} - 4a^2 \left\{ \log(-4a) - \log(-a) \right\} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} a^3 \left\{ 15 - 8 \log 4 \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} a^3 \left\{ 15 - 16 \log 2 \right\}.$$

(16.) Find the area of the curve in which

$$r = \frac{(a^2 - b^2) \sin \theta \cos \theta}{\sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 \theta + b^2 \cos^2 \theta}}$$

$$\text{area} = \frac{1}{2} \int r^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(a^2 - b^2)^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta}{a^2 \sin^2 \theta + b^2 \cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(a^2 - b^2)^2 \sin^2 \theta d\theta}{a^2 \tan^2 \theta + b^2}.$$



$$\text{Let } x = \tan \theta, \quad d\theta = \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \quad \sin \theta = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{area} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(a^2 - b^2)^2 \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx}{a^2 x^2 + b^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(a^2 - b^2)^2 x^2 dx}{(a^2 x^2 + b^2)(1+x^2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Let } \frac{U}{V} = \frac{A}{a^2 x^2 + b^2} + \frac{B}{(1+x^2)^2} + \frac{C}{1+x^2}$$

$$(a^2 - b^2)^2 x^2$$

$$= A(1+x^2)^2 + B(a^2 x^2 + b^2) + C(1+x^2)(a^2 x^2 + b^2).$$

$$\text{Let } x^2 = -\frac{b^2}{a^2}, \quad \therefore -(a^2 - b^2)^2 \frac{b^2}{a^2} = A \left( \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2} \right)^2$$

$$A = -a^2 b^2.$$

$$\text{Let } x = \sqrt{-1}; \quad -(a^2 - b^2)^2 = -B(a^2 - b^2),$$

$$\therefore B = a^2 - b^2,$$

$$\therefore (a^2 - b^2)^2 x^2 - (a^2 - b^2)(a^2 x^2 + b^2) + a^2 b^2(1+x^2)^2$$

$$= C(1+x^2)(a^2 x^2 + b^2)$$

$$- (a^2 - b^2)(1+x^2)b^2 + a^2 b^2(1+x^2)^2 = C(1+x^2)$$

$$(a^2 x^2 + b^2)$$

$$b^2(1+x^2)(a^2 + a^2 x^2 - a^2 + b^2) = C(1+x^2)(a^2 x^2 + b^2)$$

$$C = b^2;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int \frac{(a^2 - b^2) x^2 dx}{(a^2 x^2 + b^2)(1 + x^2)^2} \\ = -a^2 b^2 \int \frac{dx}{a^2 x^2 + b^2} + (a^2 - b^2) \int \frac{dx}{(1 + x^2)^2} \\ + b^2 \int \frac{dx}{1 + x^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{But } \int \frac{dx}{(1 + x^2)^2} &= \int \frac{dx}{1 + x^2} - \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(1 + x^2)^2} \\ &= \int \frac{dx}{1 + x^2} + \frac{x}{2(1 + x^2)} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{1 + x^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{1 + x^2} + \frac{x}{2(1 + x^2)}, \\ \therefore \text{area} &= -\frac{a^2 b^2}{2} \int \frac{dx}{a^2 x^2 + b^2} + \frac{a^2 + b^2}{4} \int \frac{dx}{1 + x^2} \\ &\quad + \frac{x}{4(1 + x^2)} \\ &= -\frac{db}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{ax}{b} + \frac{a^2 + b^2}{4} \tan^{-1} x + \frac{x}{4(1 + x^2)}. \end{aligned}$$

Taking this between limits  $\theta = 0$  and  $\theta = 90^\circ$ ;

or,  $x = 0$   $x = \infty$

$$\text{area} = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{4} \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{ab}{2} \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{(a - b)^2 \pi}{4} \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

(17.) The length of the epicycloid after one revolution of the generating circle  $= 8 \frac{b}{a} (a + b)$ , and the area between the epicycloid and the circle  $= \pi b^2 \left( 3 + \frac{2b}{a} \right)$

$p^2 = c^2 \left( \frac{r^2 - a^2}{c^2 - a^2} \right)$ , equation to epicycloid in terms of rad.

vector and perp. on tangent where  $c = a + 2b$ .

$$\frac{ds}{dr} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 - p^2}}$$

$$r^2 - p^2 = \frac{c^2 r^2 - a^2 r^2 - c^2 r^2 + a^2 c^2}{c^2 - a^2} = \frac{a^2 (c^2 - r^2)}{c^2 - a^2}$$

$$\frac{ds}{dr} = \frac{\sqrt{c^2 - a^2}}{a} \frac{r}{\sqrt{c^2 - r^2}}$$

$$s = \pm \frac{\sqrt{c^2 - a^2}}{a} \sqrt{c^2 - r^2} + C.$$

If  $r = a + 2b = c$ , then  $s = 0$ ,  $C = 0$ .

If  $r = a$ , then  $s = \frac{c^2 - a^2}{a} = \frac{a^2 + 4ab + 4b^2 - a^2}{a}$

$$s = \pm \frac{4b}{a} (a + b),$$

hence whole length of arc of epicycloid

$$= \frac{8b}{a} (a + b).$$

Also to find area  $\frac{d\theta}{dr} = \frac{p}{r\sqrt{r^2 - p^2}}$

$$\begin{aligned} r^2 d\theta &= \frac{p r dr}{\sqrt{r^2 - p^2}} = \frac{c r \sqrt{r^2 - a^2}}{\sqrt{c^2 - a^2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{c^2 - a^2} dr}{a \sqrt{c^2 - r^2}} \\ &= \frac{c}{a} \frac{r \sqrt{r^2 - a^2} dr}{\sqrt{c^2 - r^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{area} = \frac{1}{2} \int r^2 d\theta = \frac{c}{2a} \int \frac{r dr \sqrt{r^2 - a^2}}{\sqrt{c^2 - r^2}}.$$

Let  $r^2 - a^2 = x^2$ ,  $r dr = x dx$ ,  $c^2 - r^2 = c^2 - a^2 - x^2$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{area} &= \frac{c}{2a} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{\beta^2 - x^2}}; \text{ if } c^2 - a^2 = \beta^2 \\ &= -\frac{c}{2a} x \sqrt{\beta^2 - x^2} + \frac{c}{2a} \int dx \sqrt{\beta^2 - x^2} \\ &= -\frac{c}{2a} x \sqrt{\beta^2 - x^2} + \frac{c\beta^2}{2a} \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\beta^2 - x^2}} \\ &\quad - \frac{c}{2a} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{\beta^2 - x^2}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{area} = -\frac{c}{4a} x \sqrt{\beta^2 - x^2} + \frac{c\beta^2}{4a} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{\beta} + C.$$

If  $r = a$  then  $x = 0$ , and area = 0,

$$r = c \text{ then } \beta^2 - x^2 = 0 \quad x^2 = c^2 - a^2,$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{semi-area} &= \frac{c(c^2 - a^2)}{4a} \sin^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{c^2 - a^2}}{\sqrt{c^2 - a^2}} \\ &= \frac{c(c^2 - a^2)}{4a} \frac{\pi}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{area circle} = \frac{a}{2} 2\pi b = \pi ab,$$

$$\text{area between epicycloid and circle} = \frac{c(c^2 - a^2)}{4a} \pi - \pi ab$$

$$= \frac{(a + 2b) 4b(a + b)}{4a} \pi - \pi ab$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{a} (a^2b + 3ab^2 + 2b^3 - a^2b)$$

$$= \pi b^2 \left( 3 + \frac{2b}{a} \right).$$

(18.) Find the length of the curve where

$$x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}},$$

$$\begin{aligned}s &= \int \sqrt{1 + \frac{dy^2}{dx^2}} = \int \sqrt{1 + \frac{y^{\frac{2}{3}}}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}} \\ &= \int \sqrt{\frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}}}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}} = \int \frac{a^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{3}{2} a^{\frac{1}{3}} x^{\frac{2}{3}}.\end{aligned}$$

Taking it between the limits  $x = 0$ ,  $x = a$ ,

$$s = \frac{3}{2} a.$$

The whole length of the curve  $4 \times \frac{3}{2} a = 6 a$ .

(19.) If  $h$  = height of a parabolic frustum,  $a$  and  $b$  the radii of the ends, show that

$$\text{Frustum} = \frac{\pi h}{2} (a^2 + b^2).$$

Equation to parabola  $y^2 = 4mx$ .

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_x^{x+h} y^2 dx = 4\pi m \int_x^{x+h} x dx \\ &= 2\pi m \{(x+h)^2 - x^2\} = 2\pi m (2xh + h^2) \\ &= \frac{\pi h}{2} \{4mx + 4m(x+h)\} = \frac{\pi h}{2} (a^2 + b^2). \end{aligned}$$

(20.) Find the area of the catenary

$$y = \frac{a}{2} \left( e^{\frac{x}{a}} + e^{-\frac{x}{a}} \right).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \int y dx = \frac{a}{2} \int \left( e^{\frac{x}{a}} + e^{-\frac{x}{a}} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{a}{2} \left( a e^{\frac{x}{a}} - a e^{-\frac{x}{a}} \right), \\ &= \frac{a}{2} \sqrt{a^2 e^{\frac{2x}{a}} + 2a^2 + a^2 e^{-\frac{2x}{a}} - 4a^2} \\ &= \frac{a}{2} \sqrt{4y^2 - 4a^2} = a \sqrt{y^2 - a^2}. \end{aligned}$$

(21.) Find the area of  $x^4 y^4 - a^4 y^4 = a^8$ ,

$$y = \frac{a^2}{\sqrt[4]{x^4 - a^4}}.$$

$$\text{area} = \int y \, dx = a^2 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[4]{x^4 - a^4}} = a^2 \int \frac{dx}{xx}.$$

$$\text{If } x^4 - a^4 = x^4 z^4,$$

$$x = \frac{a}{\sqrt[4]{1 - z^4}},$$

$$\log x = \log a - \frac{1}{4} \log (1 - z^4),$$

$$\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{z^3}{1 - z^4} dz,$$

$$\therefore \text{area} = a^2 \int \frac{1}{x} \frac{z^3}{1 - z^4} dz = a^2 \int \frac{z^2}{1 - z^4} dz$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \left\{ \int \frac{1}{1 - z^2} - \int \frac{1}{1 + z^2} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{4} \int \frac{1}{1 + z} + \frac{a^2}{4} \int \frac{1}{1 - z} - \frac{a^2}{2} \int \frac{1}{1 + z^2}$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{4} \log \frac{1 + z}{1 - z} - \frac{a^2}{2} \tan^{-1} z.$$

$$\text{But } z^4 = \frac{x^4 - a^4}{x^4} = \frac{a^4}{x^4 y^4}$$

$$\therefore \text{area} = \frac{a^2}{4} \log \frac{1 + \frac{a^2}{xy}}{1 - \frac{a^2}{xy}} - \frac{a^2}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{a^2}{xy}$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \left\{ \log \sqrt{\frac{xy + a^2}{xy - a^2}} - \tan^{-1} \frac{a^2}{xy} \right\}.$$

(22.) Find the volume generated by the revolution of the witch round its asymptote.

$$y^2 = 4a^2 \frac{2a - x}{x} \text{ equation to witch,}$$

$$xy^2 = 8a^3 - 4a^2x,$$

$$x = \frac{8a^3}{y^2 + 4a^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= \pi \int x^2 dy = 16a^4 \pi \int \frac{4a^2 dy}{(y^2 + 4a^2)^2} \\ &= 16a^4 \pi \int \frac{dy}{y^2 + 4a^2} - 16a^4 \pi \int \frac{y^2 dy}{(y^2 + 4a^2)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{But } \int y \frac{y dy}{(y^2 + 4a^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{y}{y^2 + 4a^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dy}{y^2 + 4a^2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= 8a^4 \pi \frac{y}{y^2 + 4a^2} + 8a^4 \pi \int \frac{dy}{y^2 + 4a^2} \\ &= 8a^4 \pi \frac{y}{y^2 + 4a^2} + 4a^3 \pi \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{2a}. \end{aligned}$$

Taking between the limits of  $y = \infty$  and  $y = 0$ .

Volume  $= 4a^3 \pi \tan^{-1} \infty = 2a^3 \pi^2$ , and whole volume generated by curve both above and below the abscissa  $= 4a^3 \pi^2$ .



## MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

$$\begin{aligned}
(1.) \quad & \int \sqrt{2ax - x^2} \cdot dx \\
&= \int \frac{(2ax - x^2) dx}{\sqrt{2ax - x^2}} \\
&= \int \frac{x dx \{a + (a - x)\}}{\sqrt{2ax - x^2}} \\
&= \int \frac{ax dx}{\sqrt{2ax - x^2}} + \int \frac{(a - x) x dx}{\sqrt{2ax - x^2}} \\
&\quad \int \frac{(a - x) dx \cdot x}{\sqrt{2ax - x^2}} \\
&= x \sqrt{2ax - x^2} - \int \sqrt{2ax - x^2} dx, \\
&\int \frac{ax dx}{\sqrt{2ax - x^2}} = - \int \frac{\{(a - x)a - x^2\} dx}{\sqrt{2ax - x^2}} \\
&= -a \sqrt{2ax - x^2} + a^2 \cdot \text{ver sin}^{-1} \frac{x}{a}, \\
&\therefore 2 \int \sqrt{2ax - x^2} \cdot dx \\
&= (x - a) \sqrt{2ax - x^2} + a^2 \text{ver sin}^{-1} \frac{x}{a},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int \sqrt{2ax - x^2} \cdot dx \\ = \frac{(x-a)\sqrt{2ax - x^2}}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \text{versin}^{-1} \frac{x}{a}. \end{aligned}$$

This integral is used by Earnshaw, in finding the centre of gravity of the area of a cycloid.

$$(2.) \quad \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{2ax + x^2}}.$$

By formula of Reduction,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{2ax + x^2}} \\ = \frac{x^{n-1} \sqrt{2ax + x^2}}{n} - \frac{a(2n-1)}{n} \int \frac{x^{n-1} dx}{\sqrt{2a + x^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{If } n = 2, \text{ this gives } \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{2ax + x^2}}$$

$$= \frac{x\sqrt{2ax + x^2}}{2} - \frac{3a}{2} \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{2ax + x^2}}.$$

$$\text{Also } \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{2ax + x^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2ax + x^2} - a \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2ax + x^2}}.$$

$$\text{And } \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2ax+x^2}} = \log \{x+a+\sqrt{2ax+x^2}\},$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{2ax+x^2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2ax+x^2} - a \log \{x+a+\sqrt{2ax+x^2}\}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{2ax+x^2}} &= \frac{x\sqrt{2ax+x^2}}{2} - \frac{3a}{2} \sqrt{2ax+x^2} \\ &+ \frac{3a^2}{2} \log \{x+a+\sqrt{2ax+x^2}\}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(3.) \quad \int_a^x \frac{x^2 dx}{(2ax-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\text{let } p = x \quad dp = dx, \quad dq = \frac{x dx}{(2ax-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\therefore q = \int \frac{x dx}{(2ax-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int (2a-x)^{-\frac{3}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx =$$

$$\int (2ax^{-1}-1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} x^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2a} \int (2ax^{-1}-1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \times -2ax^{-2} dx$$

$$= \frac{(2ax^{-1}-1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{a} = \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{\frac{x}{2a-x}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int p \, dq &= pq - \int q \, dp \\
 &= \frac{x}{a} \sqrt{\frac{x}{2a-x}} - \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{\sqrt{x} \cdot dx}{\sqrt{2a-x}} \\
 &= \frac{x}{a} \sqrt{\frac{x}{2a-x}} - \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{x \, dx}{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}};
 \end{aligned}$$

but by the formula of reduction,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{x \, dx}{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} &= -\sqrt{2ax-x^2} + a \operatorname{vers}^{-1} \frac{x}{a}, \\
 \therefore \int \frac{x^2 \, dx}{(2ax-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\
 &= \frac{x}{a} \sqrt{\frac{x}{2a-x}} + \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{2ax-x^2} - \operatorname{vers}^{-1} \frac{x}{a},
 \end{aligned}$$

taken between the limits of 0 and  $a$ ,

$$\int_a^0 \frac{x^2 \, dx}{(2ax-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 1 + 1 - \frac{\pi}{2} = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2} = .4292.$$

This integral is used in Barlow on the strength of materials. See pages 364, 365.

$$(4.) \int \frac{x^2 \, dx}{x^4 + a^4} = \left( \frac{1}{4a} \log \frac{x-a}{x+a} + \frac{1}{2a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \right) \frac{1}{a}.$$

$$(5.) \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+b)^2} = \frac{x}{2b(x^2+b)} + \frac{1}{2b\sqrt{b}} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{\sqrt{b}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6.) \quad & \int \frac{dx}{(x+a)(x^2+b)^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{(a^2+b)^2} \log \frac{x+a}{\sqrt{x^2+b}} + \frac{1}{2b(a^2+b)} \cdot \frac{ax+b}{x^2+b} \\
 &\quad + \frac{a(a^2+3b)}{2b\sqrt{b(a^2+b)^2}} \cdot \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{\sqrt{b}},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (7.) \quad & \int \frac{x^4 dx}{(a+bx^2)^3} \\
 &= -\left(\frac{5x^3}{8b} + \frac{3ax}{8b^2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{(a+bx)^2} + \frac{3}{8b^2} \int \frac{dx}{a+bx^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(8.) \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(a+bx)^3} = \frac{1}{b^3}(a+bx) - \frac{a^2}{b^3} \cdot \frac{1}{a+bx} - \frac{2a}{b^3} \log(a+bx).$$

The formula of reduction

$$\begin{aligned}
 (9.) \quad & \int \frac{dx}{x^m \sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{(m-1)x^{m-1}} \\
 & + \frac{m-2}{m-1} \int \frac{dx}{x^{m-2} \sqrt{1-x^2}},
 \end{aligned}$$

gives the following integrals, taking  $m$  odd

$$\int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\log \left( \frac{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \right) + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^3 \sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^5 \sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{4x^4} + \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{dx}{x^3 \sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^7 \sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{6x^6} + \frac{5}{6} \int \frac{dx}{x^5 \sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

Taking  $m$  even

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^4 \sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{3x^3} + \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

&c.

The following integrals may be done by the general form

$$\int x^{m-1} (a + bx^n)^{\frac{p}{q}}.$$

$$(10.) \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{a+bx}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \log \frac{a+bx-\sqrt{a}}{a+bx+\sqrt{a}}.$$

$$(11.) \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{4+3x}} = \frac{\sqrt{4+3x}}{4x} - \frac{3}{16} \log \frac{\sqrt{4+3x}-2}{\sqrt{4+3x}+2}.$$

$$(12.) \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{bx-a}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{a}} \cdot \sin^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{bx-a}{bx}}.$$

$$(13.) \int \frac{dx}{x(a+bx)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{2}{a \sqrt{a+bx}} + \frac{1}{a \sqrt{a}} \log \frac{\sqrt{a+bx}-\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+bx}+\sqrt{a}}.$$

$$(14.) \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt[3]{2+3x}} = (2+3x)^{\frac{2}{3}} \left\{ \frac{4-4x+5x^2}{40} \right\}.$$

$$(15.) \int \frac{dx}{(a+bx^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \left( \frac{1}{3a(a+bx^2)} + \frac{2}{3a^2} \right) \frac{x}{\sqrt{a+bx^2}}.$$

$$(16.) \int \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx}{(1+x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 4(1+x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}} \left\{ \frac{1}{5}(1+x^{\frac{1}{2}})^2 - \frac{2}{3}(1+x^{\frac{1}{2}}) + 1 \right\}.$$

$$(17.) \int \frac{x^{3n-1} dx}{(a + bx^n)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{2(a + bx^n)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{15nb^3} (9b^2x^{2n} - 4abx^n + 8a^2).$$

$$(18.) \int \frac{dx}{(2ax + x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = - \left\{ \frac{2}{3(2ax + x^2)} - \frac{2}{3a^2} \right\} \frac{x + a}{a^2 \sqrt{2ax + x^2}}.$$

$$(19.) \int \frac{e^x x dx}{(1+x)^2} = \frac{e^x}{1+x}.$$

$$(20.) \text{ Show that } e^{\int \frac{d\theta}{\sin \theta}} = \tan \frac{\theta}{2}.$$

$$(21.) \int e^{\sqrt{x}} x dx = 2e^{\sqrt{x}} (x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 3x + 6\sqrt{x} - 6).$$

$$(22.) \int e^{ax} \sin^2 x dx = \frac{2e^{ax}}{a(a^2 + 4)} + \frac{e^{ax} \cdot \sin x}{a^2 + 4} (a \sin x + 2 \cos x),$$

$$(23.) \int e^x \cos^2 x = \frac{e^x}{2} + \frac{e^x \cos 2x}{10} + \frac{e^x \sin 2x}{5}.$$

$$(24.) \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \cos^4 x} = 2 \tan x + \frac{\tan^3 x}{3} + \frac{1}{\tan x};$$

also, show that the integral is

$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin x \cos^3 x} - \frac{8}{3} \cot 2x^*.$$

$$(25.) \int \frac{d\theta}{1-r^2 \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{\tan \theta}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \right\}, (r < 1).$$

\* It is observed by De Morgan, that we are liable, in using artifices of integration to produce results which appear different, but which in fact only differ by a constant. This discrepancy does not appear when the integrals are taken between definite limits, since  $\phi a - \phi b = \phi a + C - (\phi b + C)$ , are the same. See De Morgan's Differential and Integral Calculus, p. 116.

$$(26.) \int \frac{d\theta}{1 - r^2 \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-r^2}} \log \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{1-r^2} \cos \theta - \sin \theta}{\sqrt{1-r^2} \cos \theta + \sin \theta} \right\} \\ (\epsilon > 1).$$

$$(27.) \int \frac{d\theta}{\sin^3(a\theta + b) \cos^2(a\theta + b)} = \frac{3}{2a} \log \tan \left\{ \frac{a\theta + b}{2} \right\} \\ + \frac{1}{a} \left\{ \frac{1}{\cos(a\theta + b)} - \frac{\cos a\theta + b}{2(\sin^2 a\theta + b)} \right\}.$$

$$(28.) \int \frac{d\theta}{\sec \theta \operatorname{cosec} \theta} = \frac{\operatorname{vers} 2\theta}{4},$$

$$(29.) \int d\theta \operatorname{cosec} 2\theta = \frac{1}{2} \log \tan \theta,$$

$$(30.) \int \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 n\theta} = \frac{1}{n} \tan n\theta,$$

$$(31.) \int \frac{d\theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta} = \theta + \frac{1}{8} \log \frac{1 + \sin 2\theta}{1 - \sin 2\theta}.$$

$$(32.) \int \frac{d\theta}{\sin^4 \theta \cos \theta} = \frac{1}{3 \sin^3 \theta} - \frac{1}{\sin \theta} + \frac{1}{2} \log \tan \left( 45^\circ + \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$$

$$(33.) \int \frac{\sin^3 \theta d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \cos \theta + \sec \theta,$$

$$(34.) \int \frac{d\theta}{\sin \theta \cos^3 \theta} = \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 \theta} + \log \tan \theta,$$

$$(35.) \int \frac{\sin^3 \theta d\theta}{\cos^5 \theta} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{5 \cos^3 \theta} - \frac{2}{5 \cdot 7 \cos^7 \theta}.$$

$$(36.) \int_r^R \int_\phi^\theta r^2 \sin \theta d\theta dr = -\frac{1}{3} (R^3 - r^3) (\cos \theta - \cos \phi).$$

This integral is used by Professor Moseley on the arch. See the "Mechanical Principles of Engineering and Architecture," page 467.

(37.) AOB is a quadrant of a circle, O its centre; draw any chord BED, and OE perpendicular to it, upon which take



OP equal to half the cosine of the arc BD, and determine the quadrature of the locus of P.

(38.) CP and CD are conjugate diameters of an ellipse, of which the semi-axes are  $a$  and  $b$ ; PF is perpendicular to DC: it is required to find the area of the curve, which is the locus of F.

(39.) A right line drawn from a given point cuts a given circle, and the intercepted chord is the minor principal axis of an ellipse, whose area is equal to that of the given circle. Find the quadrature of the curve described by the vertex of the ellipse.

(40.) Supposing the arc of a semicircle to be stretched out into a straight line, and an indefinite number of perpendiculars erected on it, each equal to the versed line of the corresponding arc; what would be the length of the curve traced out by the tops of the perpendiculars?

(41.) The polar equation to the parabola is  $r = \frac{a}{\cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}$ ; show

that the area  $= a^2 \left( \tan \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$ .

(42.) The equation to the lemniscate being  $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = x^2 - y^2$ , find its area between the limits of  $x = 0$  and  $x = 1$ .

(43.) Let the base AB of a right-angled plane triangle be given, and in the variable hypotenuse AC, let there be continually taken CP equal to the perpendicular CB. Find the equation and quadrature of the curve, which is the locus of the point P.

(44.) ACB is a given quadrant of a circle; A the centre, and D any point in the curve. Draw OD perpendicular to AB, and take DP = BO; then the area of the curve, which is the locus of P, will be = the circular segment CDBC.

(45.) The perpendicular BC of a right-angled triangle ABC is given, and in the variable hypotenuse AC, let AP be taken, so as always to be equal to BC; required the distance BP of nearest approach, and the quadrature of the curve, which is the locus of P.

(46.) Find the content of the solid generated by the revolution of the curve, whose equation is  $(a^2 + x^2) y^2 = x^2 (a^2 - x^2) = 0$ ; about the axis of  $x$ .







